The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on short notice, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIX, NO 17
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 10

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1W	2W	3W	6W	1Y
One inch	$2 00	$2 50	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00
Two inches	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Three inches	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	18 00
Four inches	5 00	7 00	9 00	15 00	20 00
Quarter column	6 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Half column	10 00	14 00	17 00	25 00	50 00
One column	20 00	25 00	30 00	50 00	100 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar a year for each line.

CLOTHING!

CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAPS, AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

April 25-1y

BLOOMSBURG PLANING MILL

—:o:—

The undersigned having put his Planing Mill on Railroad street, in first-class condition, is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line.

FRAMES, SASH, DOORS,

BLINDS, MOULDINGS,

FLOORING, Etc.

furnished at reasonable prices. All lumber used is well seasoned and none but skilled workmen are employed.

ESTIMATES FOR BUILDINGS

furnished on application. Plans and specifications prepared by an experienced draughtsman

CHARLES KRUG,

Bloomsburg, Pa

E. B. BROWER,

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING.

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

☞ Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

H. G. Eshleman,

Plumber and gas fitter. Rear of Schuyler's hardware store.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

—:o:—

All kinds of fittings for steam, gas and water pipes constantly on hand.

Roofing and spouting attended to at short notice.

Tinware of every description made to order.

Orders left at Schuyler & Co's., hardware store will be promptly filled.

Special attention given to heating by steam and hot water.

y 9-1y

NEW LUMBER YARD.

—:o:—

The undersigned has started a lumber yard, and has on hand all kinds of

HEMLOCK LUMBER

of the best quality, Boards, Scantling, Joists, Fencing, and every other shape up to 32 feet long. Inquire at T. Heck's Store.

J. F. RINK,

LIGHTSTREET, PA.

Feb 27-3m

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY. Moyer's new building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Assets.
Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn	$7,078,220
Royal of Liverpool	13,500,000
Lancashire	10,000,002
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,18-,710
Phœnix, of London	5,266,376
London & Lancashire, of England	1,709,970
Hartford of Hartford	3,273,050
Springfield Fire and Marine	2,082,580

As the agencies are direct, policies are written for the insured without delay in the office at Bloomsburg. Oct. 26, '81-

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24, 1-

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PHILADELPHIA

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BICARB SODA, &c., &c.

N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office over 1st. National Bank. Bloomsburg, Pa

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Exit's Building. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store. BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. HILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 2, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & INTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maize's building over Billmeyer's grocery.

JOHN C. YOCUM,
Attorney-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
Office in NEWS ITEM building, Main street.
Member of the American Attorneys' Association.
Collections made in any part of America

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main streets.

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-at-Law, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞ Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 6

J. S. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street, Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. B. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street.

W. H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Columbian building, 2nd floor. *To be open at all hours during the day.*
Nov. 28-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.

These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE ONLY.

Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and aid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG.

The people of Columbia county should patronize this agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

HUNT'S KIDNEY & LIVER REMEDY NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL

Lots of People Say, "OH MY BACK."

Here is Solid A 1 TESTIMONY from Hard Working Men.

Machinist and Builder.

"I have been troubled years with kidney and bladder difficulty. After using four bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY I have been completely cured."—William C. Clark, Mason and Builder, Auburn, N.Y.

* * * "Health is better than wealth." * * *

Machinist.

Mr. George Karg, Machinist, 1138 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., says:—"My disease started when I was quite a young lad by having weak kidneys. I have used just six bottles of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY, and I solemnly proclaim, 'I feel like a new man.'"

* * * "Good counsel has no price, obey it." * *

Mechanic.

Mr. Henry Williams, Mechanic, East Bridgeport, Conn., says:—"About two months ago I caught a heavy cold, which settled in my kidneys. I got a bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY and with the first dose began to get well."

* * * "Light suppers makes long lives." * * *

Railroad Man.

Frank B. Lee, office N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Little Falls, N. Y., June 8, 1883, says: "My father, 62 years old, had severe kidney and bladder disease for 20 years, urination causing acute pain. The weakness was so great he was obliged to wear a rubber bag. Twelve bottles of HUNT'S Kidney REMEDY completely cured him, and we consider it remarkable. We cheerfully recommend it."

* * * "Deeds are better than words." * * *

HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has stood the test of time. It has been before the public for twenty years, and has cured every year thousands of people suffering from various diseases of the Kidneys and Liver, and kindred disorders, who had failed to get relief from doctors and who expected never to be cured. Thousands of testimonials from such persons attest its value. Send for book.

* * * "All's well that ends well." * * *

Sold by all druggists. Price $1.25. 9

HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.
H. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, N. Y.

CAIN

Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.

Are your Kidneys disordered?
"Kidney-Wort brought me from my grave, as it were, after I had been given up by 12 best doctors in Detroit." M. W. Devereux, Mechanic, Ionia, Mich.

Are your nerves weak?
"Kidney-Wort cured me from nervous weakness &c., after I was not expected to live."—Mrs. H. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. *Christian Monitor* Cleveland, O.

Have you Bright's Disease?
"Kidney-Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."
Frank Wilson, Peabody, Mass.

Suffering from Diabetes?
"Kidney-Wort is the most successful remedy I have ever used. Gives almost immediate relief."
Dr. Phillip C. Ballou, Monkton, Vt.

Have you Liver Complaint?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I prayed to die."
Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

Is your Back lame and aching?
"Kidney-Wort in bottle cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed."
C. M. Talmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

Have you Kidney Disease?
"Kidney-Wort made me sound in liver and kidneys after years of unsuccessful doctoring. Its worth $ to me."—Sherd Hodges, Williamsburg, Va.

Are you Constipated?
"Kidney-Wort causes easy evacuations and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

Have you Malaria?
"Kidney-Wort is doing better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice."
Dr. H. K. Clark, South Hero, Vt.

Are you Bilious?
"Kidney-Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken."
Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?
"Kidney-Wort is highly recommended to me."
Gen. H. Hovey, Cashier M. Bank, Alyerstown, Pa.

Are you Rheumatism racked?
"Kidney-Wort cured me after I was given up by the by physicians and I had suffered thirty years."
Khaniar Balcolm, West Buth, Maine.

Ladies, are you suffering?
"Kidney-Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing."—Mrs. Francis Graham, Isle La Motte, Vt.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

Feb 6-3 mo

HOW IS YOUR BACK? -If it aches- APPLY A HOP PLASTER

What is the use of suffering with Backache, Pain in the Side or Hip, Sciatics, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Crick, Stitches, Swollen and tired Muscles, Chest and Lung troubles, or any sort of pain or soreness, either local or deep-seated when a Hop Plaster will give instant relief? Prepared from Burgundy Pitch, Canada Balsam, and the pain-killing virtues of Hops. The best strengthening plaster ever known. Thousands say so. Sold by all dealers. Mailed on receipt of price, 25c., 5 for $1.00. HOP PLASTER COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

Strongest and Best!

SALESMEN WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses Paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
CHASE BROTHERS, Rochester, N. Y.
apr 3-2m

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room hot and cold water, and all modern convenience

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

CENTAUR LINIMENT

An absolute cure for Rheumatism, Sprains, Pain in the Back, Burns, Galls, &c. An Instantaneous Pain-relieving and Healing Remedy.

SELECT POETRY.

Be A Woman

Oft I've heard a gentle mother,
As the twilight hours began,
Pleading with a son on duty,
Urging him to be a man.
But unto her blue eyed daughter,
Though with love's words quite as ready
Points she out the other duty—
"Strive, my dear, to be a lady."

What's a lady? Is it something
Made of hoops, and silks and airs
Used to decorate the parlor.
Like the fancy rings and chairs?
Is it one that wastes on novels
Every feeling that is 'human?"
If 'tis this to be a lady,
'Tis not this to be a woman.

Mother, then, unto your daughter
Speak of something higher far
Than to be mere fashion's lady—
"Woman" is the brightest star.
If you in your strong affection,
Urge your son to be a true man,
Urge your daughter no less strongly
To arise and be a woman.

Yes, a woman! Brightest model
Of that high and perfect beauty,
Where the mind and soul and body
Blend to work out life's great duty.
Be a woman; naught is higher
On the gilded crest of time;
On the catalogue of virtue
There's no brighter, holier, name.

Stooping To Win Him.

The clock on the nearest church struck four, as a stylish private carriage turned out of the throng on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and drew up before the door of a handsome brown-stone mansion only a few paces beyond.

The house was one of those fine, imposing residences built before the revolution, of which so few now remain.

Modern taste had revolutinized its awkward aspect, in a measure, but within it kept its staid, oldworld look of luxurious comfort, offering to a visitor its substantial chairs and sofas, its cheery fires in tiled fireplaces, its massive mahogany tables, and its crimson-velvet draperies, in fashion if not in actual material, unchanged from the time of "one hundred years ago."

In one of the great arm-chairs before the fire, a slight, pretty, fair-haired girl, of twenty-seven was lounging with a novel in her hand.

A servant entered—a smartly-dressed French maid—bearing a beautiful boquet on a silver salver.

"For me?" asked the young lady.

"No, Miss Isabel. It was left five minutes ago by Capt. Joyce's servant. I was coming up the steps just then, and he placed it in my care for Miss Genevieve."

"She has just come home," said Isabel Wardroper, shielding her face with her book. "I heard the carriage stop. You need not carry it up-stairs, Estelle; leave it on the side-table, and when she comes I will give it to her. Was there any message left with it?"

"No message, Miss."

The girl laid down the flowers and departed.

Isabel Wradroper listened a moment, then rose and took the boquet to the window.

"As I expected," she muttered. "Here is a letter—from him."

With a spiteful wrench of her white, jeweled fingers she tore it open, and it read as follows:—

"I could not say all I wished when we last met, because your Cousin Isabel joined us too soon.

"But you must have understood my meaning, dearest Genevieve. You must know that I love you—that I wish you to be my wife.

"If you consent, wear the white rose I send you with this, in your hair, this evening, at Mrs. Glenroy's ball. If you do not wear it I shall know my doom at a glance, and you will never again be annoyed by "VICTOR JOYCE."

Miss Wardroper was a fatherless heiress, the leader of her own "set," the queen of fashion, and in virtue of all these things, an acknowledged "beauty," as a matter of course.

Yet the face was positively ugly as she bent over this most genuine love-letter. The pretty blue eyes that could give such shy, appealing glances at her admirers, looked cold and hard as steel now, and the small, white teeth caught the under lip so sharply and savagely that they drew blood.

"Never shall she win you! Never shall you triumph over me!" she cried, and thrust the letter and the flowers deep down into the glowing fire.

"What a peculiar perfume," said Genevieve, coming into the drawing-room a few minutes later, looking fresh and rosy after her long drive against the wind. "What is it Bell?"

"This pastille, I suppose," said Isabel motioning toward the smoke that curled from the miniature watch-tower, in silver, on the table by her side. "What shall you wear to-night, Genevieve?"

"White, of course," said her cousin, absently.

"Then I'll lend you my pearl necklace and bracelets, and those lovely pins, with chain-drops for your hair. They will show to great advantage in your black braids," said Isabel, speaking in a kind, careless way.

"Will you?" Genevieve's eyes brightened with pleasure at the thought of looking well in the eyes she loved. "You are so good to me, dear Isabel. Every one is good and kind, I think. I cannot imagine why people so often say and write that this is an unhappy world of ours."

She went singing up to her own room to make some preparation for the soirée of the evening.

Isabel's blue eyes followed her. An evil smile played around her pretty mouth meanwhile.

"You will be wiser, soon, on that point, Cousin Genevieve; and it will be my fault that you are so. But since one of us two must suffer in this business, I am fully determined that it shall not be myself."

* * * * * * * *

"Infatuated! That is the proper word to use, my dear," said Mrs. Wardroper, looking up from her breakfast at her daughter. "I never saw a man more so, in my life. And no one could wonder; no one in the ball-room could compare with you, Isabel. That toilette of rose-pink and diamonds was your greatest success, and we need not regret its cost now that our object is attained."

Isabel Wardroper glanced at her own handsome face reflected in the pier glass of their hired lodgings in a fashionable London square. Handsome as undeniably was, that there was a worn look about the eyes that hinted at coming wrinkles, and that every morning her Parisian maid had found among her bundant tresses the first gray hair.

"I hope you are not mistaken, mama," she said, despondently. "But you must own yourself, that he is very slow in speaking—if, indeed he really has anything to say. I sometimes think that it was Genevieve whom he loved," she added, trying to speak as indifferently as she could.

"Genevieve! A mere unformed child, and a dependant on my kindness to boot!" said Mrs. Wardroper, half angrily. "What next, Isabel? Why, he scarcely spoke to her the last time they met. It was at Mrs. Hunter's ball. I happened to be watching him at the moment. He went up to her quite eagerly as soon as he saw her enter the rooms, and then his face changed; he looked at her coldly, and barely spoke. It was almost rude, if such a man could be guilty of rudeness. And I thought Genevieve felt it, poor girl. She colored to her eyes, and watched him over her fan as he walked away, with quite a heart-broken look. And, to my certain knowledge, she never met him again, for he sailed the next week, for Europe. Genevieve may have been in love with him—I don't say no. A handsome, attractive man, and she a young girl full of romance—it would be nothing strange. But he was not in love with her, my dear—you may take my word for that. And that is all you have to consider in the matter you know."

Isabel listened in silence to this well-meant attempt at consolation. She felt utterly small, mean, and contemptible, as a matter of course, but she had now gone too far to recede.

That evening Isabel sat alone in her boudoir, elegantly dressed, with a book in her hand, while she did not even pretend to read. Eager expectancy shown from her eyes as Capt. Joyce was ushered into the room.

He saw it and his heart smote him. He had been going on idly, trying to forget the heart wound that he had received, in Isabel's pleasant society. While she, deeming him in earnest all the while, had evidently given him her heart.

"Why could not Genevieve have been as affectionate, as gentle, as susceptible to kindness?" thought he with a kind of groan.

And then, because the wound still burned and throbbed at the thought of that once beloved name, and because he was angry with himself, and almost ashamed of the rare capacity for constancy with which he was endowed, had determined to put himself beyond the spell of those memories forever, and so said to Isabel the words that she had been so longing to hear.

But even in thus repudiating the past, its blissfulness and its pain, he was namely and true, and said to her,—

"I will speak plainly once for all, Isabel, because no such secret as this ought to exist between us, if you become my wife. I must tell you the truth. I loved your Cousin Genevieve dearly—I fear I love her yet. I left America because she tacitly refused me, by refusing to give me pledge of her affection that I asked. But I long to forget her, Isabel, I long and pray to do so. If you are willing to help me do this, be my wife. I will be a true and loyal husband to you, my dear, and from the moment when you accept me, I will never mention her name again in your presence; and with you to brighten my home, I have no doubt that I shall soon be able to banish her image from my heart. Are you willing to take me on such terms? Look up and tell me, Isabel, and be as sincere with me as I have been with you, my dearest girl."

Sincere! How he would have stared at her in utter wonder, if she had dared to utter one tithe of the tumultuous thoughts that were surging and boiling in her undisciplined heart.

At that moment she felt that she hated him, and that no power on earth was strong enough to induce her to become his wife. But then came the thought of her mother's genteel penury and fastfailing health. During her mother's life, if she refused this offer, they must both endure a semi-martyrdom, in order to keep their proper place in society. And after death, the annuity expired, leaving Isabel alone in the world, without a penny or a friend.

"It is my business to marry. My feelings have nothing to do with the matter," she thought, swallowing down her anger and her pride.

And that same evening, before she retired, she gladdened her mother's heart by flashing before her eyes the magnificent diamond which was Capt. Joyce's gift as an engagement ring.

* * * * * * * *

Six years after the news of her Cousin Isabel's marriage to Victor Joyce had reached and saddened Genevieve Clare, she sat in her country home alone, one evening in the beginning of spring. Poverty Genevieve had known since the death of her parents. The bitter lesson of dependence had been taught her during the last months of her stay in her Aunt Wardroper's house; and love, which should have cheered and soothed her through all her trials and bereavements, had been the deepest traitor of the whole.

Genevieve no longer wondered why people called the world an unhappy place to live in. It had proved so to her, and at times she had felt that she would gladly lay down the burden of existence, were it not a sin.

But the years passed on. Strength to bear and to suffer came to her by degrees; and then gradually the suffering itself changed—mellowed, softened, till at last she was scarcely conscious that it was there.

On this evening she sat by a warm fire in the tiny house which her own industry had won, and thought greatfully that at last she might call herself at rest, at peace.

A jingle of sleigh-bells sounded outside the house. Some one knocked loudly at the door. It was a messenger from the railway station with a telegram from Victor Joyce Isabel's husband.

"Come to Isabel. She is dying. Says she must see you."

This was all it said. The messenger was to wait and drive her back in time for the last express train.

Like one in a dream Genevieve went about, setting her house in order for an absence of a few days, then dressed herself for the journey.

At midnight she stepped from the train into the confusion of a crowded New York depot. A hand took hers, a voice said gently—

"This way, Cousin Genevieve." And the next moment she was shut up in a carriage with Victor Joyce, driving with all speed toward his luxurious home.

"There is not a moment to lose," he said as they alighted, speaking for the first time. "Will you come to her at once? Night and day her cry had been for you."

They could hear it as they ascended the staircase; but oh, how weak and changed, how thin and far away, were the tones of poor Isabel's voice, incessantly saying,—

"Genevieve! Will no one send for Genevieve? I cannot, dare not, die, till I have seen her!"

Every one left the room in obedience to Capt. Joyce's sign, as Genevieve entered. But when he would have followed them his wife cried out, and clutched him with her weak hands.

"Not you! You must stay and hear it too, Victor!"

Then she told story of the past.

"If you had gone to the ball wearing the flower as he asked you to, I should not be lying here to-day, and you two would have had years of happiness together that can never come to you now. Don't you hate me? Can you ever forgive me? And then I had not even the excuse of my love for Victor to bear me blameless! she went on. "I married him because he was rich and influential, and partly that you should not be his wife, Genevieve—for I must tell you the whole truth here on my dying bed. But oh, how I have been punished! As his wife I learned how noble and good he was, I learned to love him for himself alone. And if there is a torment beyond loving your husband with your whole heart and soul, and knowing that he never has loved, and never will love you—if there is a torment that can exceed that in bitterness, in keenness, tell me where, tell me where!" she cried wildly, throwing her wasted arms above her head. "It has been so dreadful that I, who have loved life so well, am glad to die!"

"My dear Isabel," began her husband gently—

She interrupted him, seizing his hand and Genevieve's in a burning clasp.

"I know you have tried to love me, Victor," she said half bitterly, half tenderly. "And I am sure you will both forgive me when I am dead. I join your hands now. I, who have been the obstacle to your happiness on earth. It is not yet too late. Kiss me once, my husband, and then all will be over with me, and you will belong to each other here and in heaven, while I walk, a lonely and desolate spirit, by myself."

With these strange words she died, just as her husband left his parting kiss upon her lips.

It was a cruel and terrible scene. But in time its memory and effect passed away.

Genevieve is the happiest of wives and mothers, Victor the proudest of fathers, in their beautiful suburban home. And a white rose, tendered by careful hands blooms yearly on poor Isabel's grave.

When a notorious punster committed suicide by hanging himself, one of his friends remarked that he had perpetrated his last choke.

ATTAR OF ROSE.

The oil yielded by roses is very little: hence it is said that twenty thousand blossoms are required to yield a rupee weight of the attar, which sells for ten pounds sterling, a little fact which may suggest to the lady that the "real Oriental attar" which she bought in the Stamboul Bazaar for ten shillings the ounce was not quite what the Moslem merchant so loudly swore by the prophet it was. In reality, the true attar is almost invariable adulterated with sandle-wood oil, or diluted with sweet salad oil, even in the Indian bazaars close to the far-famed rose gardens of Ghazapore. This seems almost pardonable when we remember that, during unfavorable seasons, it will take as many as one thousand roses to yield two grains of the oil. In the forenoon the red blooms are collected by hand and distilled into clay stills with twice their weight of water—the water which comes over being set to cool all night, and throwing up the thin film of oil which covers it in the morning like cream on new milk. This is the attar, which must be carefully swept off with a feather, and transferred to a small phial. After repeating this operation night after night, and morning after morning, nearly the whole of the oil has been extracted, the little which it is impossible to separate so flavoring the liquid that it is sold as "rose water," just as the minute particles left in the course of distilling lavender or peppermint are known as the "waters" of their essences.

A JAPANESE POSTMAN.

As in America, so in Japan, the postman wears his uniform. It consists of a suit of green cloth, a wide butter-bowl hat and straw shoes. The mail bag swings under his arm, or is bushed along in a little two wheeled cart. He is always running or trotting along. You know that in Japan men do nearly all the work that we make horses do here, so you see the Japanese postman carry, hasten along from station, to station travelling on a quick run mile after mile, up hill, down dale, never stopping until he reaches the place where another postman is waiting to receive the mail and run on with it in his turn. So the mail is carried in the greater part of the Empire. To a few places reached by steamers it travels as in the United States.

It was a great mistake to suppose that men can be made rich only by making others correspondingly poor. If one manages to make himself rich by taking advantage of his neighbors' necessities, by giving scant wages, and demanding excessive returns, or by hoarding up his gains, and expending nothing, he is an incumberance to the earth. But a man may keep his wealth in such living contact with society as to make it quicken the public pulse and increase the flow of general prosperity.

THE LOCOMOTIVE IN WINTER.

A locomotive cab in Winter is a dreary place. It is bad in daytime, but on a Winter night, when the snow flies fast, the locomotive is a good place to keep out of. Even in the day it is impossible to see anything if a snow storm prevails. The rails run right up into the air. Nothing can be seen ahead but a jumping off place. The windows are frozen up or covered with snow, and from innumerable cracks and crevices around the floor where it joins the boiler come draughts that bite and sting. The engine caws like a crow—haugh, haugh, now fast, now slow, according as the drifts cover the track or uncover it for a brief space, and when it strikes a drift it throws the snow in blinding clouds all over itself, just as the spray flies over a vessel shipping a sea. The track is rough, for the frost has disturbed it, and the engine lurches ahead, staggering to and fro like a drunken man. There are few more impressive spectacles in this world than a powerful locomotive laboring through a heavy snow-storm. To the observer beside the track it looms up through the gloom tremendous and awful. The locomotive seems the embodiment of the Death Angel, moving swiftly and noiselessly. The snow has muffled the whir of the rolling friction of the wheels on the rails, and the train glides by like the unsubstantial pageant of a dream. With its black breath, its snorts of fire, its hoarse voice, it is truly Apollyon, the destroying angel, and the man must be unimpressible indeed who does not feel a thrill at its advent.

BUDDHA'S TOOTH.

A writer in *Cassel's Family Magazine* gives the following account of the sacred tooth of Buddha, which is preserved in a temple at Kandy, India:

The "Palace of the Sacred Tooth" is a meagre erection to have such a dignified title. The building is small, has no pretensions to architecture, and is so dilapidated that the rain comes through the roof. The Wihara, or champer, in which the relic is kept, is a small room about twelve feet square. At the entrance are two sentry-box-looking constructions with glass windows. These are lamps kept perpetually lighted, the flame not having been let die out for many years. The sanctum is very splendid, the roof and walls being lined with gold brocade, and the frames of the door inlaid with carved ivory. The air is oppressive with the perfume of flowers and spices. Flowers especially are a favorite offering at Buddha's shrine, and are always present in a great profusion. On one occasion no less than 6,489,320 flowers were counted at the shrine, and it is recorded that in the fifteenth century a royal devotee sent 100,000 flowers a day for a considerable time, and each day the flowers were of a different kind. The karandua, or vessel containing the tooth, stands covered on a table of massive silver, richly chased, in the midst of a profusion of valuable articles of jewelry, which are either relics or offerings. The most beautiful in the collection is a bird with wings spread. It is formed entirely of diamonds, rubies, blue sapphires, etc., set in gold, which is hid by a profusion of gems. While we were all admiring this magnificent offering, the priests or monks removed the several folds of muslin from the karundua, and discovered a sort of dome of gilded silver, about five feet high, studded with a few gems. When this was removed another was found underneath, made of beautiful carved gold. This was festooned with jewelled chains, and literally encrusted with all the glittering gems for which Ceylon is so celebrated—sapphires and emeralds of extraordinary size, cats'-eyes (much prized), rubies amethysts and pearls. Another similar covering, and still another, were taken off, when at last was reached a small case of gold, covered entirely with rubies, emeralds and diamonds, in which, resting on the leaves of a gold lotus, was the tooth itself. The Prince of Wales was about to take up the relic when he was stopped by the Dewa Nilleme (who is associated with the priests as guardian of the tooth), and informed it was too sacred to be touched by human hands.

SWORDSMEN OF THE DEEP.

Imagine whales fencing with one another for amusement! It seems as if such a thing could not be; and yet there are whales of a certain species which not only fence with one another, but use their teeth for swords.

It is the narwhal that fences. One of the teeth of the male narwhal always grows through the upper lip and stands out like a spear, straight in front of the animal.

It seems as if all the material that should have gone to fill the narwhal's mouth with teeth had gone to the one tooth that grows out through the lip, for sometimes this tooth is eight feet long. The animal itself, from head to tail, is seldom more than sixteen feet in length.

Of what use such an enormous tooth is to the whale no one knows.

Some persons say it is used for spearing fish; others, that its use is to stir up the mud in the bottom of the ocean in order to scare out the fish that may be hiding there; and one man says the tooth is for the purpose of breaking holes in the ice in winter; for the narwhal, like all whales, is obliged to come to the surface at intervals to breathe.

Whatever the tooth is intended to be used for, it is certain that when the narwhal wishes to play it finds another narwhal of a like mind, and away they charge at each other till the long tooth-swords clash together. They are active as well as frolicsome, and sailors tell of seeing them crossing swords in this way, thrusting and parrying, and rolling and darting about with marvelous agility and grace.

The narwhal is light gray in color, and covered with black spots. For a great many reasons it is valued by the Greenlanders. It furnishes a very fine quality of oil, its flesh is used for food, and its skin, made into a jelly, and called *mattak*, is considered a dainty too choice for ordinary occasions.

This "swordsman of the deep," as I have called him, is a warm-blooded animal, and must not be confounded with the saw-fish or the swordfish, both of which are entirely different from the narwhal.

A HAUNTED CLOCK.

Close to the station at Devon and well known in person to most of the summer residents at that famous suburban resort lives Adoniram Latch. In the old gray house of his mother, whose place he farms, is a very ancient corner clock, with which is associated one of those singular and romantic revolutionary traditions that this region of country around Valley Forge abounds in. When Howe's army was in Philadelphia, among the officers who came out on sorties in this direction was Col. Norton, a handsome English officer. There lived in the old house with Farmer Howell his beautiful daughter, the widow Jarrett, whom the colonel no sooner saw than he fell in love with her and she with him. Farmer Howell did not like it, and did all in his power to discourage his daughter's infatuation, but without avail. There was a high wall about the house with steps going down, and here the farmer stood until late in the evening absorbed in thought.

The night he proposed to her, as they came out, a drum was suddenly heard in the distance. All three stood still, the colonel trembling in every limb. It drew nearer and nearer, until the sound appeared to be right under them, when it seemed to pass by and then gradually die away. Nothing could be seen, though the rattle of the drumsticks seemed to have been just by their sides.

"Curses upon it," the colonel exclaimed, moving in the direction the sound had taken, "must I have it always at my heels?"

The night they were married the "Phantom Drummer," as the family have always called him, marched by again, beating the same tattoo. They settled down. Col. Norton deserted his regiment, and while hidden away amused himself in making the clock already mentioned. He was very ingenious, and had a mechanical turn of mind. Some of his descendants were buried in the old Baptist graveyard hard by. It was learned many years afterward that Col. Norton was the younger son of a nobleman, and before coming to this country had been acquainted with the wife of a drummer whom he killed. Every year, about the time of the phantom drummer's march, the old clock behaves strangely and cannot be made to go.

FREAKS OF WATCHES.

A lady school-teacher had a delicately made little Swiss watch set in a bracelet. The face of it is about the size of a dime, and the works are protected by a thin disc of glass about the same size on the under side of the bracelet next to the arm. In fact, it sets right over the young lady's pulse, and the watch is the wonder and admiration of all her friends. But the little watch never did keep time, though it cost five hundred francs in Paris. The jeweler to whom it was carried, told the lady that she ought not to expect a watch the size of a peanut to keep time. One workman said such small watches had to be bought on the principal of a chance in a grab-bag, as they sometimes turned out good time-pieces, and at others were wholly unreliable. The young lady noticed, however, that whenever she loaned her five-hundred francs bracelet to her sister, the watch kept much better time, and when she kept it locked up in her jewel-case it kept the time almost as well as any ordinary time-piece. A well known physician had his attention called to the matter by the young lady's mother, and explained it in a minute, from a physiological standpoint. He explained that the springs and enginery of the watch were so delicate they were affected by change of temperature and feeling in the young lady's body. When she became excited the watch doubtless went f

THE COLUMBIAN.

G. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, MAY, 1, 1885.

Samuel J. Randall, who has been quite ill, is improving in health.

Don't be in a hurry! The rascals will all be turned out in due time. The old maxim, "the more haste the less speed" is a very good one to follow.

Gen. Grant was sixty-three last Monday. He passed a comfortable day, and received many congratulations on his improved condition.

Ex-Senator George H. Pendleton, Minister to Germany, will sail for Europe on Saturday. His wife and daughters will accompany him.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* thinks that Pennsylvania is far behind most of the older and larger states in the matter of the Capitol building at Harrisburg. It might truthfully have said that we are far behind many of the younger and smaller states.

The commissioner of pensions has directed the suspension at the Philadelphia agency of 102 pensions which have been drawn, although the pensioner is dead. In some cases, the commissioner says, the persons in whose names the pensions where drawn have been dead since 1871. He has also directed the suspension at the same agency of pensions to seven widows, who remarried in 1881, but who have continued to draw pensions ever since. The commissioner has addressed a communication to the attorney-general, requesting him to bring suit against the pension agent and his bondsmen for the money so unlawfully distributed.

The marriage license bill now before the legislature is one that ought to pass. It provides that no marriage can be legally performed until the contracting parties have procured a license from the clerk of the Orphans' Court. The Clerk is required to put the applying parties under oath as to the existence of any lawful impediment to marriage. Minors must procure the consent of parents, and preachers, magistrates and attesting witnesses who participate in a marriage ceremony, where the required certificate has not been procured, are liable to a fine of one thousand dollars each.

This is a great improvement on the present loose laws concerning marriage, and if it passes it will afford some protection to preachers and magistrates against the impositions that are now too frequently practiced.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Taylor murder case will lessen the chances of acquittal on the plea of insanity hereafter.

The rules of law with regard to the unsoundness of mind necessary to acquit one who has committed homicide are stated by the Chief Justice as follows:

1. Moral insanity is not sufficient to constitute a defense unless it be shown that the propensities in question exist to such an extent as to subjugate the intellect, control the will and render it impossible to do otherwise than yield thereto.

2. No mere moral obliquity of perception will protect a person from punishment for his deliberate act. The jury should be satisfied with reference to the act in question that his own reason, conscience and judgment were so entirely perverted as to render the commission thereof a duty to overwhelming necessity.

3. Another species of delusion is this: If the prisoner commits that act under a fixed bona fide belief, which is a delusion, that certain facts existed which were wholly imaginary, but which if true, would have been a good defense, and the jury are satisfied that such delusion clearly existed, it will entitle the prisoner to an acquittal.

While a slight departure from a well-balanced mind may be pronounced insanity in medical science, yet such a rule cannot be recognized in the administration of law when a person is on trial for the commission of a high crime. The just and necessary protection of society requires the recognition of a rule which demands a greater degree of insanity to exempt from punishment.

A FALSE CLAIM.

So far as he (Cleveland) has made any public declaration of his views, we find that he has adopted the principles which the republican party enunciated and have supported.—*Republican.*

The fostering of monopolies; the acquittal of rogues; the maintenance of a government for the rich; the manufacture of silver dollars worth eighty-three cents; a disregard for the rights of American citizens abroad; the giving of public lands to corporations; saying one thing in their platforms and practicing another; the encouragement of dishonesty and jobbery in every department of the government; these are a few of the "principles" which the republican party has supported. What they have enunciated is quite another thing. Has anyone besides the *Republican* observed that President Cleveland has adopted any of these "principles" as his own?

Before the election the Democratic platform was denounced, misrepresented and misconstrued by the Republican press; Cleveland's letter of acceptance went through the same ordeal his inaugural address was twisted as much as possible by the opposition, and his silver letter was sharply criticised in some quarters. These are some of his public utterances, in which our neighbor now informs us that he has adopted the principles of the Republican party.

We assert that in no instance since his inauguration has the President by word or deed departed from the principles laid down in the Democratic platform of 1884. Because he has faithfully lived up to his past record, and his promises made as a candidate of the Democratic party, and because the opposition can find no fault in him, they now attempt to appropriate his virtues by saying that he is carrying out their principles.

This claim is part of a scheme which is said to have originated in the fertile brain of James G. Blaine. By their asserting that he is carrying out republican doctrine, it is hoped that a split may be brought about in the Democratic party, by causing dissatisfaction. But it will not work. It is too thin.

Steward Robison.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

DEAR SIRS.—While it may perhaps never be definitely known who fired the fatal shot that ended the career of the gallant and lamented Robison, yet we have never heard it disputed as to the individuality of the company that engaged in the fray on that memorable night. In all seriousness the people sympathized with the unfortunate man. The sad event brought the "anathemas" from far and near with threat upon threat of extermination and devastation on this doomed community, and which furnished a theme and pretext for Republican adventurers and malice that both led to deeds of atrocity and persecution, the consequences and extent of which cannot be fathomed by human imagination, except only by those who had the bitter experience, and which will cause the blood to curdle in the veins of future generations. Behind the unfortunate Robison they justified every act of blind revenge. They sought to make every Democrat in the community atone for the deed, and how they succeeded the world knows. They stand self-convicted, and much more responsible for the death of Robison than the Democrats. Let them attempt to refute the self evident truth and the established facts as they appear. Either Robison was not murdered in the criminal sense as alleged, or the State of Pennsylvania has no laws to punish the crime of murder. The shooting was no crime in the same sense, or Pennsylvania has no code of criminal laws. Evidently it was no offense against the government for the government had them in their power, and never tried a man. Those engaged in that affair are free men. These are indisputable facts which stand as a lasting rebuke and as a protest against the maligners of our citizens who had neither part nor lot, directly or indirectly, in the Robison affair. Now, Mr. *Republican* Editor, is it not a well known fact, that were there a law to criminate the party whom you say, from the "investigation" you could name as the "murderers" of Robison, vengeance would not suffer them to live a single day longer than a speedy prosecution and execution would permit? Will you please explain why those men you charge with murder were never brought to justice, and who is responsible for the neglect of that duty? In your judgment this may only again "lack the shotgun of the ku-klux," and invite another invasion and bayonet rule with despotism and anarchy complete as in '64, but of this latter we have no fear. In conclusion we would also inform you that we were drafted on June 3rd, 1864, and reported on the 29th of same month at Bloomsburg at the designated date, to the proper authorities, and complied with all the conditions the government required of us. Notwithstanding we had our share of indignity and insult in common with all our citizens. Lo, and behold! Thou art most loyal and we an alleged copperhead.

DEMOCRAT.

The Colored Voter.

During the past week several delegations of colored citizens called on President Cleveland and were received by him with every assurance that the sympathies of the Administration were warmly enlisted for the advancement and happiness of the colored race, and that in all matters their rights would be properly guarded and their wishes and claims receive due consideration.

One of the visiting bodies represented the Conference of the Methodist African Church, a very important and numerous body. The colored clergyman who talked with the President told him that in some regions their flocks had really been led to believe that the success of the Democracy meant the reestablishment of slavery and the stripping of the colored people of all their civil and political rights secured by the constitutional amendments. They declared that this error was now eradicated, and that in the revulsion of feeling the colored people are now prepared to recognize the Democrats as their real friends, and to expect better treatment from the present Administration than they had experienced from many of its predecessors.

It is indeed a good thing that the foolish fears of the colored people have been dispelled and that their eyes are open to the truth at last. It will make them happier, more content, and less disposed to feel unfriendly towards their white neighbors. It will promote the interest of the Southern States and of both races. It will serve to obliterate the distinction of color, to elevate the negroes, and to free their lives from a most unfortunate prejudice.

If the Democratic Administration had accomplished nothing more, it would have done a great and beneficial work in emancipating the mind of the colored people from ignorance and prejudice. The whole people will be happier for it and the nation will be more prosperous from the knowledge that the country's honor and the people's rights are safer under a Democratic than under a Republican Administration.—*World.*

A Busy Administration.

HOW THE PRESIDENT WORKS AS TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Col. McClure, in a letter to the *Times* from Washington, says:

"Idleness is certainly not one of the besetting sins of the present administration. I saw the Secretary of the Treasury hurrying through his belated dinner at eight o'clock last evening, to resume official duties. I saw the President hard at work at his desk at half past ten last night, with the Secretary of war in waiting to confer with him on official business, and I saw Postmaster General Vilas at his office before nine this morning, after having made a tour of inspection through several of his subordinate departments. It may be the old adage of the new broom, but it looks as if an era of official industry had been inaugurated as one of the substantial reforms of the new political rule. And what the heads of departments are doing in the way of industry is systematically enforced through all the ramification of the public service.

Idlers, favorites and drones generally are all quaking in their boots at the new standard of public duties, and searching inquiries are now in progress to ascertain the needless employes preparatory to their dismissal. Army favorites who have, by their social and political influence, retained desirable positions in Washington are unable to find any weak spot in the impartial armor of the new Cabinet officers, and they will be required to take their share of hard service. With most of the new administration, this habit of industry is simply the continuance of the methods of their lives. The President has been noted for his industry, and he is doing as President what he has always done as lawyer, Sheriff, Mayor and Governor. Manning is also a natural hard worker; one who does everything himself that he can do, and he is rigorous in the effort to master every branch of the Treasury. Vilas is another natural worker. Like the President and Manning, he is just in the ripest vigor of life, and he means to manage his department himself. Whitney is another systematic worker. Like Vilas he is a great lawyer, with the keenest business qualities added, and both declined special professional fees very largely in excess of their pay as Cabinet officers to accept their present positions. Vilas was offered by a large Western railroad interest $15,000 a year simply as consulting counsel if he would decline the Cabinet office, and when Whitney commanded such clients as the Vanderbilts, it is needless to add that he sacrificed much in a pecuniary sense to become Secretary of the Navy. But Manning, Whitney and Vilas are the politicians of the Cabinet, and they are all broad-gauge men in politics as well as in law or business, and they are all quite too independent in fortune to accept public place for either immediate or remote profit. They have staked themselves upon two great aims—to make exceptionally creditable and successful administrations of their departments, and to make Democracy a successful and enduring power in the land by eminently deserving the trust of the people. Bayard, Lamar, Garland and Endicott are heartily in accord with the President, Manning, Whitney and Vilas in the aim to merit the favor of the country, but they are not politicans in the broad and liberal sense of the others.

Republican Romance.

There is no end of the foolishness uttered by the political oracles, especially by those who give their wise opinions about the course adopted by President Cleveland in regard to the offices. This is particularly foolish when the oracular expressions about the policy of the administration come from Republican sources.

Two of these great lights, Congressman Phelps, of New Jersey, and the New York *Tribune*, agree in declaring that the President will drive away from his party the bulk of the democrats by not being more expeditious in dividiug the offices among them;—that the managing democratic politicians are so disgusted that secretly they regret that Blaine was not elected, and would, if they had the chance, support him to-day in preference to present occupant of the White House, whose manner of disposing of the patronage does not meet their expectations, and is entirely contrary to their view of how it should be done.

This is the most utter nonsense. It is not the desire of any considerable portion of the democrats that the president whom they have elected should adopt a course that would in any manner resemble that which Blaine would pursue. It was because they knew he was an entirely different sort of a man, and was actuated by entirely opposite principles, that they gave him their hearty support and elected him president. The Blaine methods are those of the spoilsman, and opposition to them constituted one of the principal motives of the democratic campaign.

The picturesque Jerseyman, Congressman Phelps, professes to "know lots of democratic senators who would be better satisfied if Blaine were in the White House." He is undoubtedly romancing in making such an assertion. The party and the people would be obliged to him if he would be more specific and give a single instance of such an anomaly as a democratic senator who would prefer the carnival of spoils distribution that would have followed the election of Blaine to the slow, and deliberate movements of Cleveland in the matter of removals and appointments.—*Patriot.*

The Anglo-Russian Situation.

The new and striking phases of the Anglo-Russian question as covered by Sunday's cable dispatches, have grown out of suddenly aroused suspicions that both Russia and England are playing desperate games in order to secure powerful allies.

As interpreted in this paper several days ago, the strong action of the French Government in connection with the *Bosphore Egyptien* affair is now generally viewed as evidence that France has Russia back of her, and that the real meaning of the French demands is that of a tacit alliance with Russia against England in all phases of the Anglo-Egyptian and Anglo-Asiatic question.

It is a large scheme, involving practically the partition of Africa, China and Turkey. But the London *Times* believes or pretends to believe that France is not acting in concert with Russia in this case, and the very latest phase of trouble, that of France directing her representative at Cairo to remain until further instructions, implies a possibility of a peaceful settlement of this magnified absurdity growing out of the suppression of an alien and pestiferous newspaper.

France, however, cannot forgive England for outwitting and outdoing her in the beginning of the Anglo-Egyptian trouble, and she has at every turn these last two years shown a determined purpose to weaken England's hold over Egypt if possible. The present appears to be an opportune moment. But if France opposes the Khedive and the Sultan it will drive the Porte to a fixed English alliance, the outcome of which would hardly be to the advantage of France or Russia either.

Of still deeper and larger moment, perhaps, is the report that Russia, in the prospect of a near and fearful war, which may oblige her to withdraw a large portion of her tyrant soldier police from Poland, has offered Germany the western and most historic portion of ancient Poland, that is, east and south of the Vistula, in return for Germany's aid in keeping the Poles in order during the expected war and for actual German aid against England in case of need.

The scheme is a bold and bitter one. Russia is equal to it. She can never subdue the Poles or make good Russians out of them. Besides, Western Poland naturally belongs to the new modern German Empire and the gift of it by Russia to Germany would straighten Russia's western boundary line north and south from the river Tana in Northern Lapland southward to the northern slopes of the Carpathian mountains. But to trade in such rich blood as that of the old Polish nation in order to secure a money grab in Southern Asia would hardly work its end and aim, and Bismark would hardly dare be a party to the scheme.

These phases of the Anglo-Russian trouble, however, indicate to the most casual observer what enormous destinies hang on the fate of Russia's next step toward the gate of India. If England only had pluck enough to despise the rabble's call for war and say plainly to Russia, "Take what you want of Persia and cut your way to the Arabian Sea; build railroads over the old land of Zoroaster and unite with us in developing the Southern world, only let India alone," the question could be settled in a year, without the drawing of a sword. But as long as men or nations are theives they will also be human butchers, and if the Old World is not beyond that, war must come.—*Times.*

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1885.

The last week has been about the first smile of spring that Washington has enjoyed since the peculiar vernal weather that favored President Cleveland's inauguration. The parks, lawns and shade trees have resumed their garb of green and the Capital city never looked brighter and fresher than it does now. Since many thousands of shade trees have grown to an umbrageous height, Washington has much improved as a summer residence, and it is well it has, for the indications are that it will be, for the next four years at least, the enforced summer home of many who have been in the habit of spending the hot season in the mountains or by the sea. Heretofore Government clerks have been given an absence of thirty days with pay with the privilege, frequently, of thirty days more without pay. It has been their custom to leave their desks for this long period no matter how much their work was behind. In this way the public business has been neglected. A long summer vacation, and perennial systematic laziness has had the effect to place the public service in such a laggard condition that it is now necessary to work of nights to catch up.

It is said that the new administration will curtail the customary summer vacation, or deny it altogether to those in offices and bureaus that are behind with their work. The president proposes to spend the summer in the city. He will live in the presidential cottage at Soldier's Home, which is about three miles from the White House, and he will drive in every morning. His new horses have just been received from New York; they are an excellent pair, and, it is said, can trot a mile in three minutes.

I think society is doomed to be very much disappointed in President Cleveland. Society has piped to him, but he will not dance. He politely parries all her mealy-mouthed overtures. Last night a box was reserved for him at an amateur operatic performance, in which a large number of young society people took part. The president was expected, but he did not appear. Had he been sent for, he would have been found in his office in his shirt sleeves before a pile of papers. He has been expected at a number of places, but has invariably disappointed those who expected him. In this respect he is quite different from his predecessors. Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, and Arthur were frequently seen at the theatre and at both private and public entertainments. The president has made but one call, that upon W. W. Corcoran, Esq., since he has been in Washington.

The new administration has gone to work in a practical, thorough, comprehensive way to make such changes in the management of the public business as will facilitate its transaction, save time and money, and better accommodate the immense number of people who have dealings with the Government. This is the beginning of an already well defined and what promises to be an exceedingly energetic and successful policy. It is also a matter of the first importance to which little if any conspicuous attention has been given for several administrations past.

The Republican party, like an old tenant, had become careless of its trust, and had allowed the property to run down, as it were, or at least to go unimproved. It was comfortably fixed, in full possession of the patronage and power of the Government, with what it seemed to think was an indefinite lease in prospect.

That both the need and the room for reform existed, is made evident by the number of important steps in that direction which the new administration is already taking and others which are contemplated. The doctrine of letting well enough alone, to which its predecessor adhered, is a loose and dangerous doctrine. It is believed that by the time the various plans of re-organization are perfected which the heads of the departments have in view, the offices will be filled acceptably to the party, and the salaries attaching to them will be honestly earned.

Governor Snyder's Monument.

A NEAT AND TASTEFUL TRIBUTE TO ONE OF THE KEYSTONE GOVERNORS.

The Governor Snyder Monument arrived at Selinsgrove quietly last week, and its erection over the ex- governor's grave in the old cemetery was completed Saturday. It is not a tall structure, being probably 14 feet high, composed almost entirely of granite and bronze. The work was performed by the Mitchell Granite Works, of Quincy, Mass. The base is a solid block of granite, 6 feet square, weighing over five tons; upon which stauds a granite shaft about 6 feet high, surmounted by a life-like statute of Governor Snyder, facing the street. Surrounding the base is a beautiful galvanized iron fence.

Three sides of this surmounted pedestal are ornamented with bass-relief bronze medallions.

The first represents the governor at his trade, as tanner—hard at work; second, a farmer in modern style, and third, sitting in the executive chamber as a representative and governor.

The fourth side bears a beautiful inscription, showing skilled workmanship:

"SIMON SNYDER,
Born November 6, A. D. 1759.
Died November 8, A. D. 1819.
1789 Member of the Constitutional Convention.
1797–1808 Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
1802–1808 Speaker of House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.
1808–1817 Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
1818 Member of the Senate of Pennsylvania."

"Erected to the memory of
SIMON SNYDER,
By the Commonwealth of Peunsylvania."

On this side also are the coat of arms and seal of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The three medallions and Statue were cast in Paris, France, and imported to this country. The monument is very neat and attractive in appearance and is a tribute worthy of a man who served his country so faithfully during a prolonged public career. When the unveiling of the monument will be, has not yet been announced, but it will be properly observed.

John Morgan's Escape.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE RAIDER'S RELEASE FROM THE OHIO PRISON.

A dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, says Thomas H. Hines, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky, accompanied by Gen. Castleman, Adjutant-General, are at the Neil House, collecting data looking to the refutation of the scandalous articles from the pen of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*, which charges the late Jacob Thompson with designing to burn Northern cities and ex Gov. Blackburn with attempting to introduce infected small-pox rags into them during the war. Knowing that Justice Hines was one of the six who escaped with the famous Confederate General John Morgan from the Penitentiary here in November, 1863, a correct account of which has never been published, your correspondent called upon him to learn the true facts in relation to the escape of the great rebel raider. Judge Hines expressed his willingness to be interviewed. He explained that while captain of the Ninth Kentucky Regiment, with seventy companions, among whom was Gen. Morgan, he was captured and brought here, the entire number being confined as United States prisoners at the Ohio Penitentiary.

"After the chagrin of our capture had partly worn off," said he, "our thoughts naturally turned to a means of escape. It was the practice at the prison for the guards to escort each morning those employees or prisoners who were charged with the duty of sweeping out our cells. It had occurred to me that if I could by any scheming have this practice abandoned I would have ample opportunity to carry out whatever plan I thought feasible. I soon learned that directly beneath the cells occupied by my companions on the same tiers ran an air-chamber or sewer which emptied outside the prison walls. I had already satisfied myself that I was regarded as a quiet and—well, anything but a dangerous prisoner. Taking advantage of this good opinion of me, I innocently requested the privilege of sweeping out my own cell. This request was readily complied with and a broom (at my expense) furnished me. I kept the cell scrupulously clean for the next three or four days and received the compliments of the Warden on its neat and clean appearance.

"Having thus lulled suspicion, and having secured a tape measure, by which I was enabled to make accurate measurement so as to strike an air chamber, I set to work with two knives obtained from the dining-table. The floor in my cell, I soon discovered, was simply a layer of mortar and cement and the brick arch of the air-chamber. I had but twenty one inches to cut through with my knives. This took me four or five days. The debris of each day's or night's work I had in my bed and slept on it.

"When I finally got into the air-chamber I located the cell of my companions overhead and gradually removed the bricks of the arch upon which their cells were built. I only removed them, however, in a certain spot, quite large enough for them to pass through, leaving the thin crust of mortar and cement which composed the floor of their cells unbroken. I had, previous to commencing my work, informed Gen. Morgan and my other five comrades in the tier of cells. It took me just twenty-seven days to tunnel and remove the bricks.

"Well sir" resumed the Judge, "The afternoon of the night of our escape I notified all of the seventy officers confined with me of the coming event. We were permitted daily to meet and converse for four hours in the hall of the prison. They all bid us God-speed, and in the evening we retired to our cells, seven of us for the last time. We had agreed upon 12 o'clock, when the guards had made their midnight rounds, as the time for our escape. Gen. Morgan was permitted to retain his watch, and at the appointed moment two light raps on his door told us our time had come. We groped through the holes in our floor to the air-chamber and proceeded cautiously along the chamber to the eastern end, when to our consternation we found a large pile of coal had been dumped against the foundation stone. Here was a dilemma.

"Fortunately the sewer was but a few feet below the surface of the ground, and after selecting our spot, we tunneled until we came out in the prison yard opposite the female department. Proceeding to the southeast gate we scaled the wall by means of a rope made from bedticking."

"Was there not a hack in waiting and were you not aided by outsiders?"

"No, to both questions. All that kind of stuff is pure invention. Five of the officers escaping with us parted from Morgan and myself outside the prison, while the General and I, having arranged our toilet, walked briskly to the Union Depot, where we boarded a train for Cincinatti. I had received $300 from friends in the lining of a book sent me and this enabled us to safely back to Kentucky. Our companions, J. C. Bennet, L. D. Hockersmith, G. S. Magee, Ralph Sheldon and S. B. Taylor, hid around for awhile and finally escaped."

Such is the true history of the famous escape learned in five minutes, conversation with the real hero of it.

How Botheras Escaped the Gallows.

It is now believed that the sentence of Botheras, the Luzerne county murderer, which was commuted by the pardoning board to life imprisonment, was brought about by the following letter written by ex-Judge Harding, and presented to the board of pardons: "I was present in court while the young attending physician was testifying in the Botheras case. His story of the probing made me nervous. I at once remarked that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of a reasonable doubt as far as the capitol part of the charge was concerned, for the reason that under the medical testimony then known to be in the case death might not have ensued from the shooting, but from the probing. No other result seemed to be possible."

Twenty inches of snow fell at Denver, Col., on the 23rd.

The Illinois legislature has not yet succeeded in electing a Senator.

Milton Weston, a Chicago millionaire has been convicted of complicity in the riots at Murraysville which occurred eighteen months ago, and sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary at Pittsburg.

Another explosion occurred in London on the 23rd, in the Secretary's department of the Admiralty office. A portion of the building was demolished. It is supposed the explosive was thrown over the wall in the rear of the Admiralty building.

The enthusiastic miners of Eagle City, Arizona, presented $5,000 in gold dust to the mother of the first child born there.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Powder never varies. A marvel of purity trength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St., N. Y. aug 11-1 y.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely **Cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.**

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the **Kidneys and Liver.**

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to **Women,** and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—other *Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

If you are growing Gray or Bald;

If your Hair is Thin, Brushy, Dry, Harsh, or Weak;

If you are troubled with Dandruff, Itching, or any Humor or Disease of the Scalp,

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It heals nearly every disease peculiar to the scalp, checks the falling out of the Hair and prevents it from turning gray, and is an unequalled dressing and toilet article.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

GRAND JURORS.

MAY TERM, 1885.

Bloom—Augustus Friend, Samuel Gigger, W. H. Ringrose.
Briarcreek—A K Adleman, H J Edwards, Francis Evans.
Berwick—H C Freas, Geo Moorhead.
Benton—John Esheiman
Catawissa—A. T. Lewis, Charles Schmick.
Centre—T. U. Schweppenheiser.
Centralia—Geo. Brady.
Fishingcreek—Isaiah Raber.
Greenwood—John Leggott, Elijah Lemon, Jonn C. Robbins.
Locust—Solomon Leiby.
Main—Charles Reichart, Calvin Wyman.
Mifflin—W. C. Hartzel.
Mt. Pleasant—Adam Wellliver.
Montour—John S Mensch.
Scott—B. F. Reighard.

COURSEN, CLEMONS & CO.
Limited,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.
The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.
The celebrated Pinatore Burner.
Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.
422 Lackawanna Avenue. SCRANTON, Pa.
may 1-1y

H. V. WHITE.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Browers' Building, 2nd floor.
map 1-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JAMES BARTON, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of James Barton, late of the town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, deceased have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrators. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned administrators without delay.

ELI BARTON, Bloomsburg, }
JOHN G. QUICK, Rupert, } Administrators.
may 1-6w

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WM. J. ALLEN, DECEASED.

Letters testamentary in the estate of Wm. J Allen, late of Madison township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE W. SUPLEE,
Jerseytown, Pa. Executor.

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM

The best, cleanest and most economical hair dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair. This elegant dressing is preferred by those who have used it, to any similar article, on account of its superior cleanliness and purity. It contains materials only that are beneficial to the scalp and hair.

HISCOX & CO.,
163 William Street, New York.
may 1-4w d

TRIAL LIST.

B H Creveling Ext &c vs Mary Snyder.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E Keeler & Co et al.
D B Frederick et ux vs Edward Lyons.
Frederick Hosler's use vs D H & W B R Co.
Stephen Bittenbender vs Samuel Bower et al.
Henry Thomas vs Benjamin Gearhart et al.
W A M Grier vs James McAlarney Ex et al.
Thomas Gearaghty vs William Lyons et al.
Rohr McHenry et ux vs Wm E Patterson.
Gideon Stecker's Adm vs Thomas Hickey.
Jacob Haines vs N & W B R Ry Co.
W G Yetter vs N & W B Ry Co.
Jane Moyer vs James Lewar's Administrator.
Orangeville M S F & L Association vs R A Hen rie.
John Longenberger vs Aaron Hess et al.
George Boyer vs Thomas Geraghty.
James Lewar's Administrator vs Jacob Weaver et ux.
M G Hughes et al vs Edward T Owen
Andrew Croll vs N & W B R Co.
McCready Bros vs Com M P Ins Co.
Daniel S Laubach vs J W Smith et al.
Adams & Son vs Francis Evans Trustee.
Isaac C Burrel vs P & R R R Co.
William Ebner vs M G Smith.
Daniel Zarr et al vs G W Reifsnyder et al.
Mary W Holmes vs J S Woods et al.
J K Robbins & Son vs Charles Hughes.
O D L Kostenbander vs Charles Hughes.
H E Heacock vs Widiam Masteller.
Hartley Albertson vs David T. Jones.
Peter Michael's heirs vs John Hoofnagle.
Sarah M Hess vs Daniel F Seybert.
Reuben Fagley's Executors vs Joan Perry.
Jacob Boyer vs David Vanhorn.
Cyrus Stackhouse vs E B & E A Beishline.
John Donohoy vs M M Hartzell.
Theodore F Craig vs Mahala Craig.
Frank Stewart vs Daniel Seybert.
S H Wolf constable vs John R Yohe et al.
C B Brockway vs Locust Mt Coal & Iron Co.
Chas W McKelvy vs Chas B Brockway.
D F Seybert vs E L Adams.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

FIRST WEEK.

Bloom—R. F. Hicks, John Penman.
Benton—Theodore Lewis.
Berwick—W. F. Longey, Peter Overderier.
Beaver—Conrad Deitz.
Briarcreek—Samuel Hauck.
Catawissa—Wm. Mertz, J. Notenstine.
Centre—Levi Aikman, Albert Shaffer.
Centralia—John Davis, John Miller.
Conyngham—Charles Wederman.
Fishingcreek—Reuben Boston, S. C. Creveling, Abijah Lewis.
Hemlock—Francis Boat, T. E. Sands, Hiram Sterling.
Main—J. E. Bishop.
Mifflin—James Large.
Madison—W. R. Demott, John C. Shultz, Wm. Shetler.
Pine—Tiff Arter, Jacob Shultz, John K. Watts.
Roaringcreek—John Dyer, Joseph Levan.
Scott—Henry Ketchner, Samuel McKamey.
Sugarloaf—Landon Larish.

SECOND WEEK.

Bloom—S. C. Brown, John Farver, F. B. Hartman, W. H. Yetter.
Beaver—Michael Fry.
Berwick—John Hill, J. S. McMurtrie, Wilet Patterson, Daniel Sult, Henry Wantch.
Benton—W. L. Cole, Washington Knouse.
Briarcreek—S. T. Conner.
Catawissa—Frank Dollman, G. P. Fenstermacher.
Centralia—Thomas Collins.
Fishincreek—Newton Long.
Franklin—Henry Gutshall.
Greenwood—Adam Utt.
Hemlock—John S. Neyhard.
Jackson—David Cole.
Madison—Uriah Wellliver.
Mifflin—John Kirkendall.
Mt. Pleasant—H. H. Sands.
Locust—H. Berninger, Thomas Cherington, Henry Gable, Thomas Miller, R. M. Watkins.
Orange—C. K. Canfield.
Pine—Iram Pratt.
Roaringcreek—Daniel Williams.
Scott—John Roup.
Sugarloaf—Clarence Laubach

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1 00
Rye " "	60
Corn " "	50
Oats " "	37
Flour per barrel	5 & 6 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Butter	22
Eggs	12
Tallow	06
Potatoes new	30
Dried Apples	05
Hams	12
Sides and shoulders	9
Chickens	8
Turkeys	12
Lard per pound	10
Hay per ton	14 00
Beeswax	25
Hides per lb	5 to 7
Veal skins per lb	08
Sheep pelts, each	75
Wool per lb	30

Philadelphia Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FEED—Western winter bran, spot, 19@ 17.50
Red middlings 17@ 18.50
FLOUR.—Western extra's 3.25@ 3.75; Penn'a family, 4.00@ 4.25 Ohio clear, 4.25@ 4.50; winter patent 5.00@ 6.00.
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, No. 1, 1.07.
CORN.—47@ 50.
OATS.—No. 3 white@ 41 No. 2, 42½
HAY AND STRAW Timothy—Choice Western and New York, $16, fair to good Western and New York, 13@ 15.; medium Western and New York, 10@ 12.; Cut hay as to quality 15.@ 17.50. Rye straw 20@ 21, Wheat straw, 9@ 10. Oat straw 11.
EGGS.—Pennsylvania 13½; western 18@18½.
BUTTER.—Pennsylvania creamery prints 28@ 30 Western extra 26@ 27
LIVE POULTRY.—Fowls, 15, mixed lots 13½@ 14, roosters old 7@ 8.
DRESSED POULTRY.—Spring chickens, two to three pounds, per pair $50, dressed turkeys, extra, 18, choice, 16@ 17, middling 13@ 14.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JOHN ACHENBACH, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of John Achenbach, deceased, late of Orange township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator *de bonis non cum testamento annexo.* All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

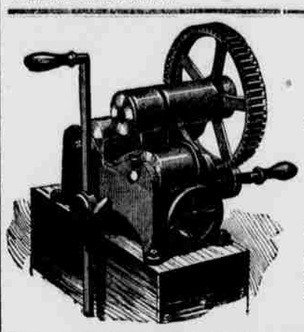
J. HOWARD KLINE,
Administrator, *d. b. n. c. t. a.*
mar 30-6 w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF JACOB KELLER, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration in the estate of Jacob Keller, late of Jackson township, Columbia county, Penna., have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administrator. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

GEORGE REMLEY,
Administrator.
Mar 30-6 w Walter P. O



ISRAEL BITTENBENDER,
Store and Warerooms, No. 128 Franklin Avenue
Also Warerooms 111 Franklin Ave. and 103 Center Street.
SCRANTON, PA.

Anything to make up a new wagon or repair an old, in stock.
Bar Iron, and Steel Bolts, Bolt Ends, Lag Screws, Turnbuckle's Horse Shoes, and all Blacksmith supplies.
Apr 24-1y

T. F. HUNT,
320 & 322 Penn Avenue,
Scranton, Pa.

Fine Carriages, Buggies and Wagons. At this Repository may be seen a large and varied selection of
VEHICLES FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE
from the best Manufactories. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect the goods, or to
Write for Information and Prices.
apr. 3, '85-1y

CARPETS!

Now is the time to buy your carpets. I have the largest stock ever brought to Bloomsburg and they are very much
LOWER IN PRICE
than last spring.

Very handsome Wilton Velvets, Body Brussels of beautiful designs and some as cheap as Tapestry Brussels.

A very large stock of
TAPESTRY BRUSSEL
at prices lower than ever were known.
Yard wide Ingrains as low as 20c—Rag Carpets at 35, 45 and 50 cents (Wool Stripe.)
A large stock of
SMYRNA RUGS,
Cocoa Rugs, Cocoa Matting all widths, Floor, Table and Stair oil cloths of all grades.
STAIR and HALL CARPET
in large quantities, also Nickel end and
PLAIN WALNUT STAIR RODS, CARPET SWEEPERS
best make.
J. J. BROWER,
Brower's Building, next to Court House, BLOOMSBURG,
☞ Carpet Rags taken in exchange for Carpets. Feb 13-3mo

Wonder-Books ILLUSTRATED HISTORY, & Poetry, Classics.

WONDER-BOOKS in no trifling sense, but the best literature of the world presented in excellent and attractive form, at prices so low as to excite universal "wonder."

LIBRARY of STANDARD HISTORY. Containing in one volume, imperial octavo, good type, with numerous fine illustrations, the whole richly bound in fine cloth, ornamented, the following celebrated works, unabridged:

GREEN'S Larger HISTORY of the ENGLISH PEOPLE.
CARLYLE'S HISTOR

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Correct Railroad Time Table.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1885.

Trains on the Philadelphia & B. R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

—o—

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
7:05 a. m.	8:28 a. m.
2:10 p. m.	11:52 a. m.
6:36 p. m.	4:40 p. m.

The 9.20 a. m. train connects at Northumberland with the 9:35 train on Pennsylvania road, reaching Philadelphia at 3:10 p. m.

The 11:52 train connects with Philadelphia and Reading road at Rupert reaching Philadelphia at 6:00 p. m.

The 11:32 train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 1:30, reaching Philadelphia at 6.05 p. m.

The 4:36 p. m. train connects with Pennsylvania road at Northumberland at 8:05 p. m., and reaches Philadelphia at 4:25 a. m.

—o—

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:32 a. m.	12:08 p. m.
6.57 p. m.	4:15 p. m.

Personal.

A. P. Young of Millville was in town this week.

Col. A. J. Frick of Danville was in town Tuesday collecting revenue taxes.

Lafayette Creasy was in town on Tuesday.

Paul E. Wirt, Esq., was in Philadelphia this week.

Frank Wolf of Stillwater was on our streets on Monday.

Alinas Cole of Jackson, was a visitor to town on Monday.

Mrs. Dr. Monroe and Mrs. Freas Brown are spending a few days in Philadelphia.

Frederick Derr of White Hall was in town on Saturday.

J. E. Keifer of Hughesville called on his friends here last Saturday.

Richard C. Drinker left here last Monday for Florida. He will be absent several months, and may locate there permanently.

Mathias Gilbert of Sullivan county was in town last week with a load of fine maple sugar.

A. J. Hess of Sugarloaf made his annual trip to town last week with a load of maple sugar.

Thomas Wayne Jr. has gone to work on the farm of his brother-in-law, Clark Miller, near Mifflin.

B. F. Savage of Jackson was in town last Saturday as a witness in a matter before an auditor.

C. F. Knapp is kept from home much of the time, adjusting fire losses for the Insurance companies which he represents.

Mr. and Mrs. Wintersteen returned home last Thursday, and are boarding at the Exchange. Mr. Wintersteen intends erecting a house on Market street.

Court next week.

The latest designs in wall paper at G. A Clark's Book Store.

Wm. Ream is building a fence around his lot on Third Street.

Daniel Yocum is building a new kitchen to his house.

Largest stock of wall paper in the county at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Mr. L. T. Sharpless bought a pretty pony of Mr. Hartzel of Mifflin, on Monday.

The woods were full of arbutus hunters on Sunday afternoon.

The ice wagon has bugun its trips for the season.

Mrs. Dr. Harder is having her house repaired and enlarged.

J. F. Caldwell bakes the finest bread in town. apr 3tf *

C. H. Reice the Centre street butcher, has hung out a new sign.

Are you going to paper your walls? If so examine G. A. Clark's stock.

The up train on the N. & W. B. road was delayed several hours on Monday noon by a land slide just opposite town.

A dozen new name's were added to our list last Saturday, making about 30 within a week. They are all solid men too.

There was a change in the weather on Tuesday night, when the thermometer fell below freezing point.

The members of "Gilmore's" Band were out serenading on Monday night. They play very well for the time they have been in practice.

As we always have a large number of exchanges on hand, our friends who reside out of town are invited to call in and get some extra reading matter whenever they desire it.

There will be a race on the Berwick track this Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, for a purse of $100, between horses owned by J. S. McMichael and Dr. Harter.

The skating rink fever has subsided. Like every other craze, it has spent its force, and the next thing will be something else.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Perry of Sugarloaf lost a little son, Davie H. on the 5th of April. His age was 7 months and 26 days.

Bishop Rullison is expected here on Sunday, May 10th, to administer the Rite of confirmation in St. Paul's P. E. church. He will preach at the morning and evening services.

Poor overseers Morris, Redeker and Fairman were all in town last Saturday attending the regular monthly meeting of the board. The management of the district is in good hands.

"Blind Tom," the famous colored pianist, who has given exhibitions in this town, has become insane and has been placed in an asylum at Columbus, Georgia.

A Catawissa cat has adopted a litter of five puppies, and is said to give them the same maternal care that she does her own kittens.

President Rupert called a special meeting of the Town Council to be held on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of classifying the real estate and fixing the tax rate.

Are you going to paint? If so send or write to H. S. Reay, Rupert, Pa., for prices of strictly pure White Lead, Pure Linseed Oil, Linseed Oil Putty, Ready-mixed and paste, Lead and Zinc Paints, Japan, Turpentine and Color. apr 24-1 mo

George B. Martin bought a town lot on the north side of the Public Road leading from Bloom to Light Street, of Joshua Fetterman, and is erecting a blacksmith shop. He intends to build a dwelling house soon.

Beautiful ceiling and side wall decorations, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Knorr & Wintersteen have improved their property on the corner of Main and Market streets, by tearing down the old wooden sheds that have long added nothing to the beauty of the premises.

H. V. White & Co., pay CASH for

No. 1. Red wheat per bu.	$1.00
Mixed " " "	.95
Fultz " " "	.90

delivered at Espy or Bloomsburg.

Good White Potatoes per bu.	.40

delivered at Bloomsburg.

The Calliepian Literary Society will give an entertainment at Normal Hall on Friday evening of next week, May 8th. They have selected a drama in five acts, entitled "Under the Laurels." The Bloomsburg Cornet Band will furnish music for the occasion. Our citizens should patronize these societies and help them in raising money to keep their library supplied with the latest and best publications.

The town council should take immediate action to prevent the recurrence of a nuisance that has given much annoyance to residents of the upper end of Main street. For several days a stench arose from a lot on the Lightstreet road, caused by the deposit of compost on the surface, and when the warm weather came, the odor was perceptible as far down as Market street. Several people were made sick by it.

"Observer" has wakened up to the fact that about a month ago an editorial in this paper opposed any action by a special convention of the democratic party looking to a change of the rules, and he occupies some space in the *Item* this week in opposition to our views. As the committee has made no report, and the chairman has not called a special convention, we do not see that there is any occasion to answer his inquiries.

Rev. Bridenbaugh was installed as pastor of the Reformed Congregation on Saturday evening. Rev. Peters of Danville conducted the services, choosing for his text the 12th and 13th verses of the third chapter of 1st Corinthians:

Now, if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble, every man's work shall be made manifest, for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire: and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is.

Among the victims of the Plymouth epidemic are Robert Hower, a young man of this town aged 19, who was working up there. His remains were brought here on Wednesday, and were followed to the grave by a large number of relatives and friends. The band of which he was formerly a member, attended in a body. He was an excellent young man.

It is reported that a child of Frank Snyder formerly of Bloomsburg, has died, and another one is seriously ill.

A sister of W. C. Dougherty, W. U. operator is sick, and he went up on Tuesday to see her. The Plymouth authorities are cleaning up the town, and doing all they can to arrest the disease but the situation is still alarming. Several cases are reported from adjoining towns. The doctors say the fever is not contagious.

Two of our rural exchanges of Luzerne county have expressed their opinions on the journalism of this county, characterizing it as sleepy. As there are few offices in Columbia county that are not larger than both of these offices combined, and not a newspaper here that is not more readable than either of these patent sheets, their weighty opinions will not go for much. One of the editors referred to tried his hand here for a number of years, but as he could not keep up with progressive journalism he got left and had to move to Luzerne county, where he has made several ventures. He probably has some grudge against the papers here that crowded him out.

Some of our exchanges report this new method of fleecing the young men of some rural communities. A young married couple travel about from one town or city to another and work the game for all there is in it. The wife is a handsome seemingly modest young lady, who in vain seeks for work and finally in desperation, gives a fictitious history of her wanderings in the West. This is followed by the announcement that she intends to offer herself in a raffle for $5 a chance, and, if so desired, the holder of the lucky number can marry her at once. The unmarried young men go wild over the scheme, and "for the fun of the thing" take a number. At this point the husband makes his appearance, attends the drawing, holds the fortunate number, is introduced and remarried, and the smart pair skip.

Some Such in this Section.

From Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Peterby, of Dallas, is a woman with a head for business.

"Just see here. I have bought a beautiful rocking-chair at auction worth $3 and I only paid $2 for it; so you see I have $1 clear profit. Don't tell me after this that women have no business sense."

"Do you need the rocking-chair?" asked Mr. Peterby.

"No."

"Then what did you buy it for?"

"To save money, of course. How could I have saved that dollar if I hadn't bought it, stupid?"

Pupils Must be Taught Temperance.

The act requiring physiology and hygiene, with special regard to the effect of alcohol, to be taught in the common schools being somewhat ambiguous as to the time of going into effect, the Department of Public Instruction requested an interpretation of the law in this connection from the Attorney General's office. Deputy Attorney General Snodgrass has replied that unless otherwise declared, an act of Assembly takes effect from the date of its passage and that the physiology act is now operative. Teachers, however, are not required to pass examinations on the subject until the beginning of the school year of 1886.

Mifflin.

Welcome rain, Sunday.

Have you sowed your oats? is the question.

The photograph house was capsized by the wind on Sunday morning.

There seems to be a disease among the hogs. Quite a number have died lately.

C. E. Yohe, our townsman and shoemaker, a few days since took in a partner for life. May joy and prosperity attend them.

The conference of the German Lutheran Church, convened in the new church Tuesday and Wednesday, and evenings.

Samuel Smoyer, an old and respected resident died on the 17th ult.

The supervisor has begun work on the roads.

Winter grain is looking quite good.

J. H. Bowman of Jeddo, is taking a vacation and visiting friends in town.

Dr. House will remove his dental rooms to rooms over C. A. Kleim's Drug Store on April 1st. March 20-6w*

Bridge Meeting.

A number of citizens met at the Exchange Hotel parlor on Saturday night last to discuss some measures by which a bridge can be secured across the river at this place. The meeting organized by electing W. S. Moyer chairman and J. C. Brown secretary. After some discussion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the following proposition be made to the Penna. R. R. Co.:—

That if they build a railroad bridge in connection with a drive bridge across the Susquehanna river at Bloomsburg to connect with the N. & W. B. Railway with the town of Bloomsburg, we will secure to them free of charge the right of way from the river and a place to locate the depots.;

That we will subscribe and pay $10,000 towards the erection of same and accept an obligation for it payable in ten years at four per cent; the revenue from the drive bridge to be collected and returned by us and applied first in payment of the interest on the amount contributed by us and the surplus applied to the payment of the principal.

On motion the following committees were appointed:

Right of way, C. W. Miller, A. Z. Schoch and I. S. Kuhn; Solicit subscriptions, R. C. Neal, F. P. Drinker and W. C. McKinney. On motion the meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening next at the same place.

Newspapers of To-day.

People generally, and even those who may be termed steady readers and close observers, have but a faint conception of the magnitude and influence the press of this country has attained. From a careful examination of the advance pages of the 1885 edition of the American Newspaper Directory, issued May 1st by Geo. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, it appears that there are 14,147 newspapers and periodicals published in the United States and Canada; of these the United States has 12,973, an average of one paper for every 3,867 persons. In 1884 the total number of newspapers was less by 823 than at present, and while the gain this year is not so marked as in some previous years, it is still considerable. Kansas shows the greatest increase, the number being 78, while Illinois follows with a gain of 77. It is curious to notice that New York, the scene of so much political activity during the last campaign, should have only one-third as many papers as the State of Pennsylvania. As an index to the comparative growth and prosperity of different sections of the country, especially the Territoriers, the number of new papers forms an interesting study, and may well occupy the attention of the curious.

Epidemic at Plymouth.

INDUCED BY BAD SANITARY CONDITIONS.

A disease resembling typhoid fever has appeared in Plymouth, Luzerne county. Forty deaths have occurred and over 600 persons are sick. The disease frequently ends in peritonitis. The doctors, thirteen in number, are kept working night and day. They have 70 to 100 cases each, and finding that they cannot give all proper attention have appealed to the County Medical Society for aid. The distress and consternation among the people is great. Nearly all belong to the mining classes and are poor. In many cases whole families are down with the disease. The epidemic, in the opinion of the physicians, is caused by the bad sanitary condition of the place. There is not a sewer, or paved street, or properly constructed gutter in the town. In the side streets, alleys and vacant lots garbage, offal and refuse of all kinds have accumulated and the recent hot weather has turned those accumulations to breeders of disease. A portion of the town derives its water supply from wells, the water of which has become polluted by drainage from the soil. Thirteen persons died on Friday and fifteen on Saturday. The disease mainly affects the children and infants, though many adults are also attacked. There were nine funerals on Sunday. The whole town appears to be in mourning. Business is practically at a standstill, except the drug stores and undertaking establishments. At a meeting of the borough council it was decided to clean the streets alleys and back yards at once. The water company of the village having made a careful investigation have notified the council that they were supplying pure and wholesome water, and that one chief cause of the epidemic was that a large portion of the village was supplied with water from wells which had became polluted. A heavy shower fell in Plymouth and its vicinity early Sunday morning, and did much towards cleaning the filthy streets, thus creating a more hopeful feeling.

Montana

The painters are busily employed in Mr. Lewis Fetzer's new house, making it present a new exterior.

Messrs. Henry Reinbold and Geo. Miller are both improving their properties; the former by an addition to his house, the latter by erecting a neat picket fence around his grounds.

A three-year-old child of Benjamin Goodman has been lying dangerously ill the past few weeks, but is now improving.

A glance at Mrs. William Goodman's bay window tells us that she understands the culture of flowers. It is an object of attraction.

Our school house would be much improved in appearance by a good coat of paint. As it stands at present it forms quite a contrast with the surrounding buildings.

Parties of fishermen can be seen making their way, every morning, towards the Brush Valley dam, returning in the afternoon, tired, but wiser sportsmen. This is a good vicinity, for fishing—fish all day without catching anything.

G. W. Billman is proving himself an efficient landlord at the Montana House. Wash. knows how to entertain his guests, and the travelling public will find it one of the best stands in the county.

The property formerly owned by Aaron Person has been purchased by Messrs. Davis and Billman, and converted into a double house, at present occupied by Mr. Lee George on the one side and Mr. Geo. Rupp on the other.

There seems to be a general spirit of improvement throughout the town, made plain by the number of properties which are being improved in various ways. Montana people are progressing, notwithstanding the extreme dull times.

Woods fire has been raging on the mountains the past week, at night presenting a picture of splendor, appearing from a distance like a monster fiery serpent as it burns its way forward.

The workings in the old Reno slope, is being pushed forward, under the immediate supervision of E. C. Price, and the vein of coal is proving good. Hopes are entertained that in the not far distant future will be heard the sound of the busy engine and the clatter of a breaker, as in days gone by.

As fine a piece of mechanism as can be seen in the interior of the State can be seen by a visit to the Locust Mountain Water Company's pump houses, in the shape of two large pumps, used to force water from the dam in Brush Valley to the reservoir at this place, a distance of three miles, and that directly over the Big Mountain. They do their work finely, and are engineered efficiently by Messrs. Daws and Jennings.

Mordansville.

The farmers have been working very hard making preparations to get in their corn and oats. Those that had their oats sowed before the rain Saturday night were happy.

There was a very shabby looking tramp in town Saturday morning.

C. L. Sands is a fair, honest man in all his business. The county is in need of more like him.

Farmers, shear your sheep and bring your wool to Sands & Elder and trade for their good cloth, etc.

There was a very large steam saw mill went through here last week.

Mrs. Howard Eves' sisters were visiting her last week.

Joe and Maud Sands have started to Summer school at Millville.

J. P. Sands is well again.

John Crawford is no better.

The people were making garden, cleaning house, yards, etc., last week. It is much pleasanter to look around and see things in good order.

The factory girls go home every Saturday evening and return Sunday evening or Monday morning to their work.

Thomas McGarvy moved to his lot near Pine Summit. We have lost a good shoemaker by his moving.

Maud Sands has been doing some very pretty flower painting this winter.

They have posted up bills here for Barnum's great show at Danville, May 12th. If you have time go to see Jumbo.

Mr. Elder was (dyeing) last week but isn't dead yet.

Jerseytown.

Some of the farmers are sowing oats.

The grain looks well.

Garden making is now claiming considerable attention.

Last week Casey's saw mill passed through here on the way to near White Hall.

Mrs. Kleim and R. C. Welliver of Bloomsburg attended the funeral of Mrs. Eliza Fruit last Thursday.

Mr. John A. Funston was out to his farm last Friday.

Mr. George W. Supplee is at Philadelphia.

Prof. Johnson (Blind Charlie) is company with Mr. F. Hartman was in town on Friday.

Mr. C. Kreamer has purchased the Benfield farm.

Mr. A. K. Smith is repairing his stable, Mr. Smith knows how to accommodate the public, and travellers stopping with him are sure of being generously entertained.

How was the party, boys?

Oh, well, nice walk, anyhow.

A great deal of talk just now about Jumbo.

Who will be our next post master, still remains unknown; but, as surprises are common with the new administration it is not at all improbable that our own little village will have a surprise.

Dr. T. J. Swisher has in his possession a remarkable curiosity in the form of a stone, measuring six by four and a half inches, which he removed a few weeks ago from the bladder of an aged patient. For over twenty years the patient has suffered intensely, but is now quite well and getting along nicely.

The road view last Saturday in the east end of the township aroused considerable interest. The majority of our citizens have come to the wise conclusion that, if the roads we have are kept in proper condition, the travelling public will be amply accommodated. The people have determined—whether it does any good or not—to oppose efforts to construct new roads, always incurring large expense, when the road intended is but in the interest of a few individuals, and not a public necessity, and not for the public good.

Benton.

The whippoorwill who heard him last Sunday night?

A. N. and John Yost are quite poorly from malarial feyer. They were engaged in teaching at Plymouth, and both returned on Saturday a week.

A welcome and refreshing rain unexpectedly set in on last Sunday morning.

We always thought when a man worked hard till he becomes forty-five years of age he should have laid up enough to rest the balance of his days. But alas! it is not our good luck. On looking around we see others much older, and still others quite old busy and hard at work. No rest until we lie in the cold, cold ground.

Of all diseases, the spring fever is the most disgusting to the farmer who discovers it in the hired man.

Bruce Dresher, a frank, honest young man of Stillwater, is attracted from some cause or other, up the East branch of Raven Creek. The "gal" that "Gibbons" him will be fortunate, no matter who in this world she may be.

The farmers will have but little spare time or rest from now until corn fodder is housed again.

Bruce Carey, the furniture man at Benton is a good salesman and does a handsome business.

We heard tell of one man in Benton township who does not owe a penny in this world and had some money left. Such men are in easy circumstances.

The Rev. G. V. Savage has so far recovered from his rheumatism that he was able to fill his appointment last Sunday a week. He was looking right well.

Rev. Houtz never misses any appointments except on funeral occasions. We never knew him absent on account of storm, but very frequently see small congregations at such times.

We must have a virtuous and quiet legislature. We have heard nothing of them for several months.

Samuel Yost of Fishingcreek is a very smart man at the age of 80. He does not seem to look any older than he did 20 years ago. He was always quick and decisive, never evasive, and always answered yes, or no.

Catawissa.

The borough question is being argued from both sides very strongly. We have three parties, for, against, and the neutral. The party who want the borough claim that it will improve the town, make it more orderly, teach the boys to be more respectful, prevent the muddy pavements and make property advance in price, and make the place more inviting so that strangers and capitalists will invest here in preference to other places, and if properly conducted not add materially to the rate of tax. The anti-borough party claim that it will increase the taxes to an alarming extent, that there will be a body of officers to rule that will compel people to do things which they think is against all reason; such as move houses, compel people to pay to take the water from the water company, if they have good water in the wells and pay enormous sums to survey, grade, sewer the town, and light up the town. We think that there is or ought to be a law regulating those things and not permit a certain party to rule, or ruin; but we have many such cases on record, and as this town has been noted for that particular kind of people, we are of the opinion that it were better to go carefully and not run into debt before we can see our way out. As regards the behavior of children, I do not think that any set of officers can make good boys and girls, but that the trouble lies with the parents and they are the ones who will be to blame for the bad behavior, and does it not reflect somewhat upon our religious and educational institutions, where the youth are not properly trained. Where is that boasted success of which we hear so much in those institutions? Will the borough rid us of all these evils and convert each and every one? If so, why are not other boroughs not free from rowdyism and drunkenness. As regards the increase of property it is somewhat a doubted question whether it will increase it enough to pay for the additional outlay and expense, and as to not increasing the rate of tax that it will most certainly do, for in this age of ours you can not get work done for nothing, and grading, surveying and putting the town into a good shape and the thousand things which creep into such affairs will surely increase the tax; but I have merely attempted to give both sides of the question and then leave each one to draw his own inferences.

The water company has succeeded in getting water from above Driesbach's place from several springs, and the engine we understand is only to be used in cases of emergency. The pipes are being laid through the several streets and we may expect to see the place supplied before long

The wife of Mr. Jacob Tyson was buried last Saturday in the Union Cemetery. They had been married about three months and had been keeping house about two weeks.

U. G. Knapp died on last Friday night of the lingering disease, consumption. He was a bright, industrious boy, and will be missed by his former associates, by whom he was well thought of. Interment in the cemetery.

Mrs. Urias Hower is improving.

The town people are busily engaged in making garden and repairing fences, putting addition to dwellings and building new ones.

There were several slight mishaps on the railroad the past week.

There was an attempt made to rob the house of Wm. Creasy the latter part of last week.

You can suit yourself in the wall paper patterns, at G. A. Clark's Book Store.

Burgess Lenahan Denies It.

CENTRALIA, April 28th, 1885.

EDITORS COLUMBIAN:

Dear Sirs:—It is hardly ever worth while to notice the writings of a local correspondent. This is especially true when such a person takes the first story he hears without any inquiry as to the facts. Your correspondent in last week's issue says there were several fights here last pay night and no arrests were made. He adds that Chief Burgess Lenahan went into the township the following Sunday where he had no jurisdiction to stop a pseudo prize fight there. This indicates that the Burgess is loose and careless on the one side and ignorant on the other. Now the truth is there were no arrests on pay night because there was no real occasion for them. There were a few drunken men on the Main street but they moved on and did not deserve arrest. As to the fight spoken of in the township we heard nothing of it whatever until we read the COLUMBIAN. The Burgess could not break up a fight he knew nothing about even through ignorance. Your correspondent is a young man, a promising one and a resident of Ashland. He should reflect before writing anything to injure the reputation of a town to which he does not belong, or the character of any of its citizens, even the Burgess if you please. Whatever Centralia may have been in time gone by, it is to-day, and has been for several years back a law abiding and peaceable community. Our citizens can compare in intelligence and morality with any other town of proportionate size in the Commonwealth. No reasonable expense is spared in the education of our children. The school board and council are chosen from our best citizens with due regard to their competency and intel ligence.

False reports of disturbances and disorder are calculated to injure the town, and for this reason only we feel it our duty to contradict them. Very Respectfully,

D. W. LENAHAN.

[We cheerfully insert the above, as we are always willing to make any corrections when either we or our correspondents are in error. As to the facts in this case we know nothing. In publishing this letter, however, it must not be understood as an admission on our part of the identity of our Centralia correspondent. That is an office secret that will be divulged only by permission of that person.—ED.]

Numidia.

Wm. Rhodes, the supervisor, had a full force of men repairing the roads in Locust township, last week.

Clint. Hower, the assessor, has been very sick for some time past with typhoid fever, but we are glad to note he is recovering rapidly and will soon be about attending to the assessment.

Wilson Yeager, newly elected justice of the peace, expects to receive his commission at May term of court.

Martin Billeg, continues faithful at his business of wagonmaking, and can build as fine a farm wagon or repair an old one as can be done anywhere in this section.

John Fetterman is building a house on his farm near Numidia, his brother, Cornelius Fetterman is doing the mason work, and he understands doing fine work.

John Billeg, is busily engaged putting his farm in order for the season's crops. He knows how to care for a good farm.

D. F. Knittle is well supplied with dry goods, notions, &c. He is a clever fellow, and knows how to accommodate his customers.

Isaiah Kreischer works from daylight to dark, and his farm shows the strict attention he gives it. Everything looks bright about his place.

Rudolph Zimmerman is kept busy with his farm work but always has time enough to meet and talk with his friends.

Wm. H. Billeg is kept busy with his saw mill in furnishing custom work. He has a good mill and a fine grove in connection with it.

Elias Earnest, is truly earnest in his work. He has his oats sown and will be ready for his corn when warm enough to plant.

Washington George is an active farmer, although the years are slipping by with him. He will hardly see as many years as he has in the past. But with all he is still a good farmer.

Rolandus Herbine at Roaringcreek, is still on the sick list, although he is able to walk about. We hope the warm sunshine will soon fully restore him to health.

W. B. Snyder and brother have opened a new store at Roaringcreek. They have new goods of all kinds.

Henry Gable at Numidia is busy trimming his vineyard in readiness for the season's product. He makes good wines.

Elias Hower the blacksmith at Numidia, is ever ready to do all kinds of work in his line. He is a good mechanic.

Phineas Glassmyer believes in the old saying, that "Much reading maketh a wise man," and he wants newspapers in his family.

The regular meeting of the stockholders of the State Normal School of the Sixth district will be held at the office of the Secretary on Monday, May 4th, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing four trustees on the part of the stockholders, and recommending suitable persons from whom the Superintendent of Public Instruction may select two trustees on the part of the state.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
Secretary.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fresh Cows, with calves by their side, for sale at Light Street by Silas Young. apr 24-3w

Headquarters for cigars at Caldwell's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

Potatoes bought at Light Street by Silas Young. apr 25-3w

Ice cream by the wholesale at Caldwell's.

C. C. Galignan is closing out his entire stock of stoves at cost. Call and examine stock before buying elsewhere.

When you are in want of seasonable Dry Goods of any kind it will pay you to call on I. W. Hartman & Son. Their stocks of all kinds of goods, are new, fresh and at the lowest prices for years. Their stock of Queensware, Chinaware and Groceries is in good shape for business and at prices that cannot be lower in honest and fair competition.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Queer reading would be the history of names. We cannot, however, go into the subject now, except so far as to say that Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy" was called by that name, in an informal fashion, long before the Doctor dreamed of advertising it for public use. Speaking of it he would say to his patients, "This is my favorite remedy for all troubles of the blood," &c., and its success was so great that he finally spelled the name with capital letters. may 1-4w

Beware of imitations, pretended cures and specifics, and spurious preparations. Take only Hunt's Kidney and Liver Remedy.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness. Troches, 15c. Liquid, 25c.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers, 15c. Druggists.

HEART PAINS.

Palpitation, dropsical, dizziness, indigestion, headache, sleeplessness cured by "Wells' Health Renewer."

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns. 15c Quick, complete cure. Hard or soft corns warts, bunions.

"ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side rheumatism, neuralgia.

THIN PEOPLE.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia headache, nervousness, debility. $1.

WHOOPING COUGH

and the many throat affections of children, promptly, pleasantly and safely relieved by "Rough on Coughs" troches, 15c.; balsam, 25c.

MOTHERS.

If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

LIFE PRESERVER.

If you are losing your grip on life, try "Wells' Health Renewer." Goes direct to weak spots.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for neuralgia, toothache, facteache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25 cents.

PRETTY WOMEN.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity. Don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer."

CATARRHAL THROAT AFFECTIONS,

tHacking, irritating coughs, colds, sore throat, cured by "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c. Liquid 25c.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures humors, eruptions, ring-worm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains.

THE HOPE OF THE NATION.

Children slow in development, puny, scrawney, and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

WIDE AWAKE

three or four hours every night coughing Get immediate relief and sound rest by using Wells' "Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15.; Balsam, 25c.

ROUGH ON PAIN" POROUSED PLASTER; Strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in chest or side, rheumatism, neuralgia.

The "constantly tired-out" feeling so often experienced is the result of impoverished blood, and consequent enfeebled vitality. Ayer's Sarsaparilla feeds and enriches the blood, increases the appetite, and promotes digestion of the food, and the assimilation of its strengthening qualities. The system being thus invigorated, the feeling rapidly changes to a grateful sense of strength and energy.

Hunt's Kidney and Liver Remedy has been used over thirty years, and saved thousands from lingering disease and death.

There is no use fighting nature. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy does nothing of that kind. It does not make the sufferers who trust it worse under the pretense of doing them good. It acts tenderly and in sympathy with what Nature herself is trying to accomplish. Do you have trouble with your digestion, your liver or your kidneys. Does rheumatism pain and rack you? Is your head thick and heavy? It will charm away these ailments almost ere you are aware. may 1-4w

When baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA,
When she was a child, she cried for CASTORIA,
When she became Miss, she clung CASTORIA,
When she had Children, she gave them CASTORIA.

COMMENCE THE YEAR RIGHT.

Don't make too many resolutions, but hold on like grim death to those you do make. If your physical system is out of order you should attend to that at once; for its no use trying to keep a stiff upper lip when your kidneys or liver are taking the courage out of you. If you have really made up your mind to turn over a new leaf, commence the year by taking a thorough course of the celebrated Kidney-Wort. Thousands of people testify to its good effects for kidney diseases, billiousness, piles, constipation, etc.

Backache, Sharp Pains, Rheumatism, Kidney Diseases, Torpid Liver, Lung Troubles or Lameness in any part quickly cured by the Hop Plaster. The soothing and pain-killing virtues of Hops combined with strengthening Gums and Extracts. The best porous plaster ever made. 25c.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK H. KAMBECK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration in the estate of Frederick H. Kambeck, late of Jackson township, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned Administratrix. All persons having claims against the estate of the deceased are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned Administratrix without delay. CATHERINE KAMBECK,
Administratrix,
Derr's P. O.
Apr 24 6w

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

IN THE COMMON PLEAS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:

Mary A. Hill, by her next friend, William Yohey vs. Abraham Hill. Subpoena in divorce.

To Abraham Hill, respondent above named: Whereas upon the libel of the said Mary A. Hill a subpoena was issued out of the said Court commanding you to be and appear at the next regular term of said Court to show cause why the said libellant should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony contracted with you: and whereas upon return of said subpoena due proof was made that you could not be found in the bailwick of the Sheriff of said county, whereupon an *alias* subpoena was awarded by said Court commanding you to appear at the then next term of said Court to answer as aforesaid to which the same return was made by the sheriff. You are therefore required to be and appear on the first day of the next term of said Court to be held at Bloomsburg for said county on the first Monday of May next, A. D. 1885, to answer said complaint.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff.
mar 13w4

LICENSE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Columbia county their petitions for license, which will be presented to the said court on Monday the 4th day of May, A. D. 1885, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Name.	Twp. or Bor.	
R. Berger,	Berwick,	Bottler
Berger, Rinehart,	Berwick bor.	restaurant
Billman, G. W.,	Conyngham twp.	hotel
Blosser, Jacob,	Scott "	"
Brovels, Jane L.,	Bloomsburg	"
Boran, Thomas,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Boyer, Frederick,	Berwick "	hotel
Collins, Thomas,	Centralia "	restaurant
Deitterich, C. H.,	Hemlock twp,	hotel
Drake Lemuel,	Benton "	"
Fairman, Reece,	Scott "	"
Farrell, Robert,	Centralia bor,	restaurant
Fetterman, Charles,	" "	"
Giger, William,	Bloomsburg	hotel
Gilmore, Wm. H.,	"	restaurant
Girton, Jacob L.,	"	"
Goldsworthy, James,	Centralia bor.	hotel
Gross, Peter,	Bloomsburg	bottler
Haggerty, James,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Hazletine, Samuel,	Greenwood twp.	no el
Hess, Aaron W.,	Mifflin "	"
Hess, Hiram,	Benton "	"
Hollingshead, David,	Catawissa "	restaurant
Holmes, William O.,	Montour "	hotel
Jacoby, O. A.,	Bloomsburg	liquor store
Klase, G. W.,	Berwick bor.	hotel
Keller, John F.,	"	bottler
Kistler, Hester,	Catawissa	hotel
Kline, John L.,	Conyngham twp.	"
Knorr, Nathan,	Locust "	"
Leiby Samuel,	Roaringcr'k "	restaurant
Longenberger, Jeremiah	E. Main "	hotel
Maley, George,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Monroe, Mary	Conyngham twp.	"
McFadden, Edward,	Centralia bor.	"
McLaughlin Arthur,	" "	liquor store
Nertney John,	" "	"
O'Conner, Johanna	" "	"
Perry, J. W.,	Sugarloaf	hotel
Ryan, Michael J.,	Centralia bor.	restaurant
Rooney, A. G.,	" "	"
Rhone, Jesse,	Greenwood twp.	hotel
Smith, A. K.,	Madison "	"
Smith, J. Potter,	Beaver "	"
Stohner, Bernard,	Bloomsburg	restaurant
Sponenberg Benj.	Berwick bor.	"
Sweeney, W. J.,	Centralia "	"
Yeager, Wellington,	Locust twp.	hotel
Yeager, Lloyd,	Catawissa twp.	"
Yetter, W. A.,	" "	"
Yetter, Boyd R.,	Main "	"
Yoder, Aaron,	Locust "	restaurant

G. M. QUICK, Deputy,
WM. H. SNYDER, Clerk.
Clerk's Office April 13 1885

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county, have issued their precept, bearing date the 10th day of Feb. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 4th day of May next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 4th day of May with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg the 2nd day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MOUREY,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

The undersigned executor of the estate of Arwilla L. Davis, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on

Saturday, April 25th, 1885,

at 10 o'clock a. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain messuage and lot of ground situate in Benton township, Columbia Co., bounded on the north by the public road leading from Fishingcreek to Cambra on the east by lands of Samuel Appleman, on the south by lands of George W. Cadwallader, and on the west by lands of R. W. Lemon, containing 2¼ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JOHN S. KLINE,
Executor.
Apr 3-4t

AUDITOR'S RE

The Dangers of Blood Poisoning.

Since the death of President Garfield, there seems to have been an increase in the number of recorded cases of blood poisoning.

A few weeks ago the Rev. Noah Schenck, D. D., of Brooklyn, had an operation performed on his foot, inflammation set in and death ensued. If a man be in good health, a wound heals rapidly; if the blood is corrupt, it is slow to heal. Impure blood irritates and inflames the whole system It follows then, if the blood purifying organs are deranged—since every particle of blood courses through these organs over on hundred times an hour—in a very short time the blood poison must destroy all vitality.

In the winter season Nature demands heat-making food; in the spring she sets up a cooling process; and to accomplish this, she ordains that the change from winter to summer shall be gradual, if her laws were never violated, this provision would be sufficient; they are violated, therefore, we must furnish her help this spring house-cleaning time; otherwise the seeds of disease remain with us.

Blood is made in the stomach; it is purified by the skin, lungs, liver and kidneys. During a long, cold winter, the liver and kidneys are overworked; the consequence is that in the spring these organs are prostrated; the prostration is indicated by extremely dull, heavy feelings and a weariness which seems to go to the bone; headaches, furred tongue, lack of appetite, itching and discolored skin, mental irritability, depression of spirits, neuralgic pains, convulsions, chills and fever, "malaria."

These little irregularities of feeling are Nature's warning; if neglected, disease may get the upper hand. If you introduce into the blood a little kidney and liver poison, you can artificially produce the above symptoms; it follows, therefore, that to remove them, vitality must be restored to those blood purifying organs. It they cannot perform their work no amount of medicine taken for other organs can have any permanent effect in the system.

Brigadier-General D. H. Bruce, business manager of the Syracuse (N. Y.) *Journal* in 1883, found that he was not coming through the spring in good form; he was not sick, but only out of condition; to the timely use of a few bottles of Warner's safe cure, however, he attibuted recovery of constitutional tone, and undoubtedly warded off some chronic disorder. This preparation is not a cure-all—it claims to restore the blood-purifying organs to natural vitality; by so doing, it not only cures, but prevents blood corruption and disease. If you doubt its power, ask your friends; millons have heard of it, hundreds of thousands have used it and commend it.

The ill feelings of spingtime are caused by a more or less poisoned condition of the blood; a condition which grows worse by neglect, and finally may send one to the grave.

One day a young physician discovered on his nose what turned out to be a malignant ulceration, the blood virus attacked his brain and killed him.

A prominent merchant of apparently average health died suddenly the other day; an examination showed that one kidney, entirely decayed, had poisoned the blood terribly! Had this condition been recognized in time, he might have lived to the full "three score and ten."

Every day we neglect to take such precautions as are herein indicated, we may be said to drive a nail into our coffin. The blood is poisoned every day; if it is not purified every day, untimely death is inevitable.

FOREST TREES.

People who are alarmed at the wholesale havoc made in our forests, will be glad to know that Alaska forests contain enough timber to supply the world. The forests of pine, fir, spruce and hemlock cover every island of the Archipelago. The trees are straight and tall, and grow close together. The only sawmill at present in operation is at Douglass Island, and so far there has not been a cord of timber cut for shipment. The trees, as a rule, do not have large dimensions, and will not always cut up into good sized boards. For fuel, however, the wood is excellent, and much of it is available for building purposes. There is little decorative wood, although the yellow pine is richly colored and might be used to advantage in interior work. Alaska spruce is an excellent variety and often measures five feet in diameter. It is considered the best spruce in the world, and the supply is abundant. In the interior of the country timber is of much heavier growth than near the coast and on the islands. Regarding the hemlock, there is a large supply and the bark compares favorably with that of the Eastern trees, used in tanning establishments. None have yet attempted to compute the value of the Alaska forests. It may be they will not be necessary for years to come, but whenever wood grows scarce elsewhere, or whenever civilization fastens itself on Alaska, the timber of the region will be found ready at hand and existing in rich profusion. Calculating only approximately the value of our possessions today, the forests must be considered Practically inexhaustible, they add most materially to the wealth of the territory.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLAR.

Here is the pith of a talented youngster's paper on the "Good Samaritan": "A certain man went down from jersiam to jeriker, and he fell among thieves and the thorns sprang up and choaked him—whereupon he gave tuppins to the host, and praid take care on him and put him hon his hone hass. And he past by on the other side." This and the following are not, as might be supposed, American exaggerations, but authenticated instances of examiners experiences. The last specimen is in answer to the question, "Who was Moses?" "He lived in a hark maid of bullrushes, and he kept a golden calf and worshipt bralzen snakes, and he hot nothin but qwinale and manner for forty years. He was kart by the air while riding under a bow of a tree and he was killed by his son Absion as he was hanging from the bow. His end was peace."

The power of receiving vivid and acute impressions is called sensitiveness. If these impressions, however, are not mingled with activity of the soul, if they are not vitalized by thought and embodied into the life, they cease to be of any value to the character, and even lose the beauty which we are in the habit of according to them. For only that is truly beautiful which either has within it the element of growth or suggests vital energy as its cause.

A vile tongue is a ruthless weapon. I am more afraid of any man's tongue than I am of his fist.

If every person would be half as good as he expects his neighbor to be, what a heaven this world would be!

AN AUSTRALIAN INTOXICANT.

Their own stimulant, kava, they continue to use in great quantities, and many of the Europeans have contracted a liking for it. All the Wairrapans have a taste of it, and ,marvel that any white man can acquire a penchant for such stuff. Its flavor resembles soap suds more than anything else one can compare it with. The root used is botanically known as that of the *piper methisticum*; it is hard and woody, hence the object of the chewing, which liberates the juice of the root more freely than any other process. Europeans grate the root and pound it, but admit that the liquor is not equal to that chewed. In Samoa the preparation of the kava bowl is attended with very great ceremony, only the young unmarried girls being allowed to chew it. The root is cut up into fine pieces, and the girls, who are directed by the prettiest of them, first rinse their mouths, take up a piece, and when sufficiently masticated and formed into a ball, spit it into a bowl. The chief girl then calls for water, and after washing her hands directs one of her companions to pour on the water while she stirs the root with her hand. When enough water is in, and the balls are properly mixed with the ingredient, she takes up a strainer made of fibres of bibiscus, and passes it from side to side of the bowl. When the strainer is saturated she lifts it high above the bowl and squeezes the balls through the strainer in her hand. This is continued until the kava bowl is ready.

It is contended by some of the Europeans who use chewed root that the mastication is perfectly dry and is a mere crushing process, but of course an amount of saliva must get incorporated in the process. The medicinal properties of kava are tonic and nervous sedative, and it is to these effects, and not to its flavor, that the taste of the drink arises.

THE INVENTION OF INK.

When ink was first introduced does not seem to have been decided, but given the paper and the pen, a colored medium which would show on a light surface was so obvious a want, and one so readily found, that there is no extraordinary credit due to the unknown inventor. It appears to be only of comparatively late years that black ink has been almost universal. Roman ink was red, purple and gold, and inks of blue, green, violet and other shades were not uncommon. It is said that simple as is the composition of ink, "we possess none equal in beauty and color to that used by the ancients; the Saxon MSS. written in England exceed in color anything of the kind." Modern ink makers will deny the superiority of the ancients; but who shall say whether words written in the ink manufactured to-day will stand as vividly centuries hence as those Saxon MSS. have stood? It is difficult to see how the writing materials of the present day can be improved upon, for convenience at least, setting aside questions of lasting inks, which the generation that uses them cannot settle. Paper, rough or smooth, fluent inks of any color that the writer may believe suitable to his eyes, pens as fine as a needle or as blunt as a spade, are all to be bought in every street. The great lack of the age seems to be ideas at once more novel and sensible in the record of which these serviceable materials may be employed.

CATLESS CITY.

One of the queerest of the many queer things about "this here mining camp," as most of the natives still call Leadville, is that in all the length and breadth thereof there lives not a single cat. Cats have been imported here by hundreds and in all varieties of color, breeding and size, but not one has ever survived the second week of its residence. The midnight serenade, the back yard clawing contest, and the bootjack act are alike unknown to the Leadvillian, and his nightly slumber is sound and sweet—a calm and undisturbed repose. The healthiest, sleekest cat in St. Louis, if brought to Leadville, would lose all interest in life the moment it reached here, and, after moping around in a sickly, disconsolate way for a few days, resignedly have a fit and give up the ghost. A saloon-keeper brought a big Maltese from Denver, hoping the animal would survive the fits long enough to be acclimated; but it was no use. The cat had a fit the first day, two or three the second, and then the number of attacks increased until, as the saloon man said, "there were more fits than cats and the cat had to give in." However, as there are no rats in Leadville, there is no real need of cats, and it makes very little difference whether they live or die. The thin atmosphere at this latitude is as fatal to the vermin as to their foe, and the inhabitants are thus mercifully spared the infliction of both.

WHY SHE HESITATED.

A rustic beauty was courted by two swains, a fashion-plate young clerk from New York, and a country lawyer who was careless in his attire, but very clever. When reproached by a friend for keeping both lovers in suspense, the [illegible] was hesitating between dress

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet, that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity, driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A POSTAL CARD STORY.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years;"
After trying all the doctors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 LOST.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3.0 0, done me "less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; they "also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

So. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the Doctors. Miss S. S. BOONE.

BABY SAVED.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength. —The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

☞None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1885,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate, to-wit:

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the township of Madison, on the waters of little Fishingcreek, a branch thereof called Black Run, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on a line of John Bilhime and corner of land of Amos Heller, thence by land of said Heller east fifty perches to a post and corner of land of Valentine Bidleman, thence by land of said Bidleman north one hundred and sixty perches to a post, thence by land of said Bidleman west fifty perches to a post on a line of land of William Rabb, thence by land of William Rabb and John Bilhime south one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning containing fifty acres of land, strict measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, frame barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Matilda Mills vs. Elias Bogar and to be sold as the property of Elias Bogar. Lev. Fa.
Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or lot of ground, situate in Greenwood township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by public road leading from Rohrsburg to Orangeville, on the west by lands of John Rhone, on the south by lot of Joseph Watts, and on the east by the public road aforesaid, containing three-fourths of an acre more or less, whereon are erected a one and one-half story frame dwelling house, a stable and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Abram Crawford vs. Andrew J. Crawford and to be sold a the property of Andrew J. Crawford. Fi. Fa.
Miller, atty.

ALSO

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Madison township, Columbia county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining land of Robert Robbins, Daniel Phelps, Franklin Runyan, Deborah Murphy, Allen and Lloyd Philips, John M. Morden, John Hillinger, William Cox, Nicholas Beagle and others, containing two hundred and thirty-three acres and four perches neat measure, whereon are erected a two-story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of Martin Kelley now to use of William J. McCormick and Frank C. Angle vs. Meyer N. Meyers, and to be sold as the property of Meyer N. Meyers. Fi. Fa.
Angle, att'y.

ALSO

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Pine township, Columbia county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by lands of Joseph and William Pursell, on the east by lands of William Pursell, John Johnson and Ira Pursell, on the south by lands of C. W. Eves, and on the west by lands of A. J. Pine and Margaret Warner, containing one hundred and sixty acres more or less, whereon is erected a dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of A. P. Heller, administrator of Benjamin Eves, deceased, vs. Joseph Cole, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Cole. Vend. Ex.
Ikeler, att'y.

ALSO

All that certain lot or parcel of land situate in the township of Jackson in the county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a Hemlock corner of land of John McHenry and Uriah Chamberlain, thence by land of said John McHenry south 71¼ degrees east 96½ perches to a stone; thence by land of Elizabeth Hodge south 5½ degrees west 33 and six-tenth perches to a stone, thence by land of Daniel W. Stevens south 81¾ degrees west 23 and nine-tenth perches to a stone; thence by same south 11¼ degrees west 46 and one-half perches to a stone in the public road leading from the Jackson Church to the Union Church, thence by the same along said road north 80½ degrees east 21 and seven-tenth perches to a stone in said road; thence by the same along a public road south 8½ degrees west 70 and nine-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by the public road leading from Rohrsburg to the Jackson Church by land of Abraham Hiney south 63¼ degrees west 13 and four-tenth perches to a stone in the road; thence by land of Theodore W. Smith north 2 degrees and 22 minutes east 88 perches to a chestnut stump, thence by land of said Chamberlin north 6½ degrees east 85 perches to the place of beginning containing 85 acres and 147 perches strict measure, whereon are erected a two story frame dwelling house, barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken into execution at the suit of S. B. Anewalt & Co., assignee of William Belles vs. Samuel Belles, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Belles. Fi. Fa.
Herring, atty's. JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff.
apr 10-ts

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors, and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administration and guardian accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county, and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, on Monday, May 4th, 1885, at 2 o'clock p. m. on said day:

No. 1.—First and final account of Isaac F. Saul Administrator, &c. of Robert Johnson, late of the township of Madison, deceased.

No. 2.—The second and final account of Miles W. Moss, executor, &c. of Dyer C. Moss, late of Benton township, deceased.

No. 3.—The first and final account of E. H. Little, executor, etc., of James Roat, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 4.—The first and final account of H. V. Garrett, administrator, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Columbia county, deceased.

No. 5.—First and final account of William Thomas, acting administrator, etc., of Charles Thomas, late of the Town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 6.—First and final account of Theodore W. Smith, administrator, etc. of Theodore W. Farver, late of Jackson township, deceased.

No. 7.—First and final account of Aaron Mastteller, guardian of Mary Jane Bowman now Mary Jane Jonn, minor child of Henry Bowman, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 8.—The first and final account of William P. Leidy and E. D. Leidy, administrators, etc. of Isaac Leidy, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 9.—The account of Wilson D. Mellick surviving administrator, etc. of Peter Mellick, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 10.—The first and partial account of Clinton Ellits administrator, etc. of Charles Hayes, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

No. 11.—First and final account of Solomon H. Brodbenner, executor, etc. of Nathan Brodbenner, Sr., late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 12.—The first and final account of Isaiah H. Hagenbuch, administrator, etc. of Samuel Hagenbuch, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 13.—First and final account of Geo. W. Supplee, guardian of Ida M. Pegg, minor child of Wm. Pegg, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 14.—Second and final account of Joseph Rauch administrator, etc., of Peter Heinbach, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 15.—The first and partial account of John J. Woolf administrator, etc., of James McMahon, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased.

No. 16.—The first and partial account of Edward M. Ivey and Ann Ivey, administrators, etc., of Wm. Ivey, late of Hemlock, deceased.

No. 17.—The final account of George W. Correll, executor, etc., of Esther Evans, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 18.—The first and final account of John A. Funston, Trustee, etc., of Elizabeth Wenner, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 19.—The first and final account of Levi D. Geiger, executor, etc., of Samuel Rimby, late of Madison township, deceased.

No 20.—The first and partial account of Stephen Pohe and Philip L. Miller, administrator, etc., of Levi Miller, late of Centre township, deceased.

No. 21.—The account of William Hart, Trustee, etc., of William Webb, late of the town of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 22.—The first and partial account of Lizzie S. Jackson, and Mordecai W. Jackson, executor, etc., of Clarence G. Jackson, late of the Borough of Berwick, deceased.

No. 23.—The first and partial account of A. B. Herring, administrator, etc., of J. B. stoker, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 24.—The first and final account of John E. Wellliver, administrator, etc., of Mary C. Wellliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 25.—The first and final account of John E. Wellliver, administrator, etc., of Evan Wellliver, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 26.—The first and partial account of Samuel Neyhard, administrator, etc., of Thomas Creveling Jr., late of scott township, deceased.

No. 27.—The first and final account of L. B. Rupert, guardian of Elmira Huntington, late Elmira Geiger, minor child of John Geiger, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 28.—The first and final account of W. H. Yetter, executor, etc., of Mary A. Gearhart, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 29.—The second and partial account of Henry J. Miller, Lloyd Miller, and Wm. Kricksaum, administrators, of Benjamin Miller, late of Catawissa township, deceased.

G. W. STERNER,
Register & Recorder.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following account has been filed in the Orphans' Court of Columbia County and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of May, A. D., 1885, and confirmed after the Fourth day of said Term unless exceptions be filed within that time.

The first account of George W. Correll, Trustee of George Hidlay, under the last will and testament of George Hidlay. Wm. H. SNYDER,
Bloomsburg, April 6th, 1885. Clerk O. C.
4-10-4t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY!

A FEW GOOD MEN to canvass for the sale of Fruit and ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, &c. No Experience Required. Liberal Wages. Address H. J. BOWDEN & CO., Brighton, N. Y.
apr 7- d

IN ADDITION

To the usual large stock of Men's and Youths' Clothes at the Ledger Building Store we now also carry a full line of Boys' and Children's Suits—all styles, all grades, lowest prices.

A. C. YATES & Co.
602, 604, 606 CHESTNUT St.,
3-6 Philadelphia.

FROM THE PRESIDENT
OF BAYLOR UNIVERSITY.

"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882.
Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons:—

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair.
2d. To prevent too rapid change of color.
3d. As a dressing.

It has given entire satisfaction in every instance. Yours respectfully,
WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and promotes its growth, cures dandruff and all diseases of the hair and scalp, and is, at the same time, a very superior and desirable dressing.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Read and Save Money,

Now is the time to Build.

—:o:—

No 1 German Pine Siding 5 or 6 in. wide	$17 00	per m.
No 1 ¼ inch siding planed,	14 00	"
" Hemlock German siding, 6 inch	14 00	"
" " flooring,	14 00	"
" white pine "	17 00	"
" yellow "	16 00	"
" surfaced pine boards,	17 00	"
" sawed pine shingles,	3 00	"
No 2 " " "	2 00	"
No 3 " " "	1 75	"
No 1 sap sawed pine shingles,	1 75	"
" hemlock sawed "	2 00	"
" heart shaved pine " from	$5 00 to 7 00	"
" sap " " "	3 00 to 4 50	"
" hemlock " " "	4 00 to 4 50	"
" shingle lath,	2 75	"
" plastering lath,	2 00	"
Hemlock fencing,	9 50	"
" guaged fencing 6 inch wide,	10 00	"
" boards 10 to 12 inch wide,	10 00	"
" bills any size from	$10 00 to 11 00	"

—:o:—

I keep a full stock of the above kinds of Lumber always on hand, and will sell at these prices during year of 1885.

—:o:—

H. B. LOW,
Orangeville, Columbia Co., Pa.
apr 3-6m

Scranton House,

—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—

Victor Koch, Proprietor.

Rooms are heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.

Meals to order at all hours Ladies and Gents Restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.

Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. March 20-tf

SUPERIOR
SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES, FIELD-GLASSES, BAROMETERS, TELESCOPES, MAGIC LANTERNS, THERMOMETERS.
Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.
List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.
924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.
febb-1y

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.
DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York
apr 10-4 w r

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 962 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

1760 Lorillard's 1885
Rose Leaf, Fine Cut, Navy Clippings and Snuffs
ARE THE BEST
CLIMAX
TRY THEM. PLUG

4-1) wr

FAY'S
MANILLA
ROOFING
ESTABLISHED 1866
Is Cheap, WATER-PROOF, Easy to apply, STRONG, Does not rot, Will not crack or rattle. It can be PUT ON by anybody at Half the Cost. Outlasts the building. CARPETS and RUGS of same, double the wear of all cloths. Catalogue and sam- W. H. FAY & CO. CAMDEN, N. J. ples free.
Apr 3-2 wd

$50 REWARD.

—FOR—
Every Ounce of Adulteration
—IN THE—
New Process Soap
THE WONDERFUL 3-LB BAR.
MADE ONLY BY
Gowans & Stover,
Buffalo, N. Y.
For sale by all first-class grocers.
April 10-1-yr r

JOB WORK NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

Scientific.

Gallium has for the first time been isolated, says the *Chemiker Zeitung*, by an industrial procedure by Dr. L. Ehrlig. The melting point of gallium is 30.5° C., and the globules in which it was obtained had a lustre greater than that of mercury.

Gen. L. F. Menabrea, in a paper on the "Density and Figure of the Earth," read before the Academy of Sciences, Paris, stated that his researches tended to confirm the anticipations of Newton that the mean density of the earth would be found to be between five and six times that of water.

Cut steel nails appear destined to supersede the ordinary common iron cut nails as completely as the modern pointed screw nail has the old-fashioned blunt screw nail. The cost of the steel cut is not much more than that of the iron cut nails, and in quantity and finish they are fully equal to the best hand-made nails. It is surprising that they are not more generally known to wood workers.

The largest deposits of salt on the Pacific coast are found in Nevada, according to the *Scientific American*. The most remarkable of these deposits is that on the Rio Virgin, a few miles north of the Colorado River, in the extreme southern corner of the State. A formation occurs at this point consisting of rock salt, resting on, and to some extent intermixed with, a sedimentary granite, and of such magnitude that it may be said to constitute a notable portion of the mountain itself.

Oak seasoned by steam at high pressure is deteriorated. The outside of the timber appears sound, but the middle is reduced to a condition of brown charcoal. Beams subjected to such treatment are concave on their sides, while those seasoned by simple exposure to the air have somewhat convex sides. Unseasoned oak timber kept in a dry room at 150° Fahrenheit loses 25 per cent. of its weight in four days.

In Japan earthquakes have had a very noticeable influence in determining the nature of the buildings. Architecture, as understood in other parts of the world, may be said to have hardly any existence there. In consequence of the frequent shakings to which the houses are subjected it is said that the great city of Yeddo has to be practically rebuilt on an average every seven years. Fire almost invariably follows a great earthquake in Japan.

A new distinguishing characteristic has been discovered by Dr. Egger between natural wines and those fabricated with the addition of water. Pure natural wines contain three inorganic acids, the phosphoric, sulphuric, and silicic acids but no nitric acid. As the water used in sophisticating wines is almost exclusively taken from pump wells contaminated with the impurities of the adjoining soil, admixture of water may be inferred if the wine contains any nitric acid.

For making soluble glass 630 pounds of white sand and 330 pounds of potash are heated in a raverberatory furnace until fusion is effected. These ingredients will give 840 pounds of transparent homogeneous glass with a slight tinge of amber, but little soluble, even in hot water. To dissolve it the broken fragments are introduced into a digester charged with a sufficient quantity of water at a high pressure to make a solution marking 33° to 35° Beaume. This solution contains silica and potash combined together in the proportion of 70 to 30. Silica of soda is made with 180 parts of sand and 100 parts of carbonate of soda melted as above stated.

Mr. F. C. Penrose has thus tersely summed up his opinion of the scientific use of ornament on buildings in Ancient Greece: It is impossible to study Greek architecture completely without feeling [its high character. One great lesson to be derived from it is in the economy of ornament. The Greek architects never frittered away their decorations over the whole surface of an edifice, but carried out their whole works with the smallest possible assistance from the carver's hands. They obtained great variety in detail with symmetry of general elevation, and this variety was not designed for the purpose of giving picturesqueness, but because it was true to the plan.

A CURIOUS MOUNTAIN.

Fifteen miles north of Atlanta, Georgia, rises Stone Mountain. Though frequently visited by picnic parties from that section, it is not as generally known as its grandeur merits. America boasts of many higher mountains, this measuring but eleven hundred feet, but has few showing such remarkable beauties. The circumference of this mountain at the base is five miles. For more than one mile it rises abruptly eight hundred feet, is nearly four times as high as Bunker Hill Monument, and nearly as straight, then slopes gradually to the summit. Of course the ascent from this side is impossible, and on every side except one is accomplished with great difficulty. The view from the summit well repays great effort, as, in addition to the usual charms of a southern landscape, one can readily distinguish Lookout and Kenesaw Mountains, so interesting from their historical association.

Stone Mountain is composed of a fine, light colored granite. In some places, where it has been exposed to the action of sun and water, it has become striped, having the appearance of pieces of bright carpeting hanging over the precipice. Scattered over the mountain are boulders, some of immense size, and worn by water into curious forms. The Greeks of old would assign its formation to some god or goddess, and surround it with a fascinating myth. We moderns would rather reverently ascribe it to the one Creator, while curiously studying the means he chose to employ.

No grasses grow on this mountain, but its absence is supplied by a reddish moss found only in high altitudes. Occasionally a stunted cedar appears, presenting a peculiar appearance. Not only is the trunk itself twisted by the force of the wind, but each branch shows an unequal conflict with unseen forces. At the foot of the mountain azaleas afford a wealth of bloom in their season. At least seven shades appear, varying from white to deep red. A yellow variety also abounds. These, with a belt of woodland, furnish a setting worthy the beauty of this jewel.

Stone Mountain has given its name to a village about a mile away, where dwellers in the heated cities may sometimes breathe pure air. In looking upon so much of beauty and grandeur, they may find rest for mind and soul, that rest which an intimate acquaintance with nature always brings.

[From the Indianapolis Times.]

AN INTERESTING LETTER

FROM MR. HARRY W. OLMSTEAD, PROOF-READER OF "THE TIMES."

The following letter is encouraging and worthy of careful perusal, coming, as it does, from so reliable a source, unsolicited. It contains facts of great value:

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 12, 1884.

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, *Rondout, N. Y.*

DEAR SIR:—For ten years I have been a sufferer from disease of the kidneys, at times so much as to make life a burden. During this time several of the best physicians in Indiana have treated me with little or no success until I had almost despaired of relief. I then tried several advertised remedies, but nothing produced the desired result until a friend who had been relieved induced me to give DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY a trial. I did so. After taking one bottle I began to experience relief. I took another and was charmed with the result. In all, I have taken four bottles, and can truly say I feel like a new man. I am confident I am entirely cured, as it has been several months since I took the last medicine, and there is no indication of a return of the disease. I have recommended your remedy to several suffering friends who have also been relieved. I write this to return my sincere thanks to you for the cure which has been effected in my case, and also desire to say I think suffering humanity owes you a debt of gratitude for your wonderful scientific discovery. I shall do all that in me lies to let all sufferers know where they may find relief, and thereby in some measure remunerate you for the good you have done me.

Wishing you long life and prosperity, and thanking you for prolonging my life, I am
HARRY W. OLMSTEAD.

Dr. Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y., assures the public, by a reputation which he cannot afford to forfeit or imperil, that the "Favorite Remedy" does invigorate the blood, cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder complaints, as well as those diseases and weaknesses peculiar to females. Your druggist has it; if not, send one dollar to Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect April 6th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD,

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 5.00 p. m.; Washington, 6.00 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.40 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6.50 p. m.; New York 9.20 p. m.; Baltimore 6.55 p. m.; Washington, 8.59 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelph